MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1819. No. 23.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT

To relieve the People of this State, as far as practicable, from the evils arising from the demands made on the Banks of this State for Gold & Silver by Brokers, and to prohibit the officers of the different Banks from buying and selling Bank notes of the Banks of this State at a less price than their nominal value.

Passed Feb. 17, 1819.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer, of any of the banks of this state, to deal or traffic directly or indirectly, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, the notes of any of the banks of this state, for a price or sum less than the nominal value of such notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, directly or indirectly to employ for the purpose any broker, agent or debtor of any of the said banks, or any other person or persons whatsoever, nor to engage or employ any person or persons in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, any such notes as aforesaid, for the purpose of depositing the same in any of the banks of this state, and if any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer of any of the banks of this state, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading any or either of the provisions contained in this section such person so convicted, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to be employed in, or to follow the business, employment or traffic, directly or indirectly, in buying by any ways or means whatsoever, or by themselves or by others, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, the notes of any of the banks of this state, for a price or sum in gold or silver less than the nominal value of such notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor to barter or exchange the notes of any of the banks of this state or notes of any other of the banks of any state, for a less price or sum than the nominal value of such notes bartered or exchanged; and if any person or persons, or officer or officers, or any body politic or corporate, shall be convicted of violating or evading the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding double the amount of the gold or silver so as aforesaid bought or sold, or of the notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, other than banks incorporated by the laws of this state, of the exporter thereof only, or the manufacturer of the same, to buy any gold or silver bullion or for a price or sum in the notes of any of the banks of this state or for a greater sum than the nominal value of such notes; and if any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, shall be convicted of violating the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to the amount of the gold or silver bought or sold; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the importer of any gold or silver from selling or disposing of the same in any manner, or to any person importer shall deem proper, or to prevent any person or persons from selling gold or silver coin, unless the same be with an intention to sell the same at a premium.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any of the banks of this state, nor of any of the officers thereof, either directly or indirectly, to purchase or dispose of any gold or silver bullion for a price or sum more than the standard value thereof, and any president, director, cashier, or any officer thereof, so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so sold or disposed of.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to ask, demand or receive, from any of the said incorporated banks of this state, any gold or silver, with the intent or purpose to make sale thereof, or to obtain a premium therefor; and any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, who shall be duly convicted of receiving from any of the banks of this state, any gold or silver, contrary to the provisions of this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so received as aforesaid.

6. And be it enacted, That the courts of law in this state, in the construction of this act, shall consider the same as remedial, and shall give such a construction thereto, as shall be calculated to restrain any evasion by any subtilety or device whatever of any of the provisions thereof.

7. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the courts of law in this state, in the trial of any case under this act, to enforce and compel any person who may be a party in any of the transactions prohibited by this act, to give evidence in all and every thing relating thereto; but no evidence to be given by any person shall be used against him in any trial for the like offence.

8. And be it enacted, That all forfeitures or penalties arising or accruing under this act shall be recovered by action of debt in the name of this state and the informer, or by bill of indictment in the name of this state in the court of the county having cognizance thereof, and one half of the forfeiture or penalty so recovered shall go to the informer, and the other to the state.

9. And be it enacted, That if any person duly convicted of any offence under and in virtue of this act, shall not pay the forfeiture or penalty recovered against him, on such conviction such person shall be committed to the gaol of the county, in which such conviction shall be had; and if he shall not within twenty days after such commitment pay the said forfeiture or penalty, then it shall and may be lawful for the court wherein the said conviction shall be had, to sentence such person to undergo a confinement in the common gaol of the county, for a period of time not exceeding one year, and be treated in such manner as the said court shall direct.

May 6. 3w.

An act to establish a new Election District in Baltimore county.

Passed Feb 8, 1819.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a new election district, to be called The Eighth District, shall be established in Baltimore county, which district shall be bounded as follows: beginning at the head of tide water, at the mouth of the Little Falls of Gunpowder, and running up the said falls to the old Harford road near Amoss's mill, and from thence down the said road, passing Cromwell's bridge, to Thomas Mills's dwelling house on said road; and from thence to the head of the White Marsh Run, and down the said run to tide water on Bird's river, and thence round with the shore of said river and Gunpowder River to the place of beginning.

2. And be it enacted, That all elections for said district shall be holden at the public house therein now kept by Abraham King, under the like authority and regulations as elections are or may be holden in other districts of the county, and all voters residing within the limits of said district, and none other, shall vote at the elections to be therein holden, and not elsewhere, under the like privileges and duties of voters in their other districts respectively.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, from and after the first Monday in October eighteen hundred and twenty one, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

May 6. 3m.

CAUTION.

The subscriber having sustained great damages by persons hunting on his farms, hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on his land, as he is determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

BEALE M. WORTHINGTON

April 22 3w.

WAS FOUND

In Mr. Wm. Brewer's Tavern on the 19th inst. two different parcels of Money. The owner or owners can have them again by describing the notes & paying for this advertisement. Application to be made to me, at the bar of the Tavern,

JOHN NORRIS.

April 22. 3w.

Boston, April 23.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship Triton captain Holcomb, in 18 days from Liverpool, we have received from our correspondents in London, files to the end of March, and Liverpool papers to the 2d inst. We have copied the articles which they furnish of the greatest interest to the American reader. Tranquility seems to have been in a great measure restored in France. The new members of the chamber of peers had been principally qualified and taken their seats. The Chamber of Deputies had not been dissolved, but on the other hand had shown their disposition to support the ministry, by rejecting the proposition from the peers relative to the law of elections, by a handsome majority.

In the British House of Commons, after a very interesting inquiry, a debate on the petition against the Hon. Windham Quin, a member from Limerick, charging him of bribing; a resolution against him was negatived—ayes 73, noes 162.

St. Jean d'Angely, who had obtained permission to return to France, arrived at Paris March 10, and died the day after of the gout in the stomach.

A German paper estimates the fortune of the Prince of Peace at 100,000,000 Spanish dollars, of which 40,000,000 are said to be deposited in England, and 10,000,000 in France.

The examinations before the secret committee of the House of Commons, for enquiry into the state of the Bank, has terminated, but the report has not yet been submitted to the house.

The Ghent Journal affirms that Generals Regaud and Grouchy, are on the eve of returning from America to France.

His Excellency M. Latour Mabourg, is appointed French minister to the court of London.

The celebrated M. de Kotzebue was *assassinated* by a student at Manheim on the 23d of March, and the latter immediately committed suicide with the same poniard which had been the instrument of his crime.—Both instantly expired.

Liverpool, April 2.

The intelligence from America lately received is of a nature not so gratifying to the friends of Liberty. The House of Representatives in the United States have approved of the conduct of General Jackson. It will be recollected that the report of the committee of that House was conceived in terms of reprehension, and we were led to hope that in a Republic, the sense of national justice would be more powerful than the sense of military honor.—We have, in this instance, been disappointed; and we augur ill respecting the adherence of the Americans to the calm democracy of their constitution, when we find them so eager for military glory, that rather than lose a paltry portion of it, they can swallow with avidity this foul and dangerous mouthful. It is strange that nations, in the fullest enjoyment of freedom, should thus sow and cultivate the seeds of their future slavery and ruin! Let them be just & they will never want brave men to defend them from aggression, or even to avenge, if necessary, their injuries on their foes; but if they set military glory above the civic virtues, or suffer it to compensate for acts of treachery or tyranny, they may soon arm some fortunate, calculating desperado against themselves. Does the Transatlantic Republic desire to be great? In extent of territory it is already too great—in independent greatness it has lost much, in its sanction of the conduct of Jackson. We will omit the detail of the civic honours conferred on this General at New York, and the proceedings at the complimentary dinner to which he was invited. Had we room for such matter, we would not add to the disgust that must be felt by our readers, on this occasion; we will therefore, content ourselves with shewing with how much art, in his reply to the Mayor of New York, this military commander, gaping the tone of greater heroes, throws all the criminal portion of his conduct upon his country. "What I have done (he says) was for my country; had I erred in the discharge of my official duty, that error would have originated in the warmth of my devotion to her interest; and a misapplication of the means best calculated to promote her happiness and prosperity; but to find that my conduct has been sanctioned by my government, and approved by my fellow citizens, is a source of happiness unequalled in the occurrences of my life; for the proudest honour that can grace a soldier, and the richest rewards which he can receive for the fatigues, perils and privations of his profession, is the approbation of a grateful country."

With respect to the surrender of the Floridas, by Spain to America, we need only say, that is a circumstance that has long been expected; and against the consequences of which to our West India Islands, such precautions as may be conformable to the views of the friends of the colonial system, ought long since to have been taken by our government. Were the West India Islands as independent as the United States are at the present moment, our ministers might lose some patronage, but the industry and enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers would gain. It is strange, that to those who regret such colonial losses, this truth, so often proved, should still be again to prove, that "to trade to free ports with people is the most certain profit."

London, March 27.

The expected projets de loi concerning the liberty and abuses of the press, were on Tuesday last presented to the Chamber of Deputies, after an introductory oration by the Keeper of the Seals.

The projects de loi are three in number, containing no less than 65 separate articles; for the most important of which we refer our readers to the usual head of French intelligence, in another column. The first projet, submitted by the Keeper of the Seals, enumerates the several species of literary offences, with the penalties to be annexed to each of them; the second regulates the mode of judicial proceeding to be observed towards persons charged with such offences, while the third relates to the journals and periodical publications, which as being for the future withdrawn from the censorship, will require some special provisions of law. The class of offenders placed foremost on the list are those who by "writings, pictures, emblems, or placards," shall instigate others to the perpetration of crimes, in which the said instigators are also declared to be accomplices. Should such criminal practices consist of imputations or allegations injurious to the King's person, they subject the author to an imprisonment of not less than six months, nor exceeding five years and to a fine of from 500 to 10,000 francs. Various kinds, degrees, & objects of defamation, public and individual, are laid down with elaborate minuteness; and the punishments, which consist in all cases of fine and imprisonment, are graduated according to the Chambers, however, and reports or papers printed under their authority, are exempt from the operation of the new projet.

With respect to the journals, daily periodical, the chief provisions of the law have been already anticipated; viz. that a declaration shall be made of the names and places of abode of two of the editors, with that of the office duly authorised where the papers printed. 2d. That bail shall be given to the amount of 10,000 francs in rentes for the daily journals, and 5,000 rentes for those periodically published.

The projets were ordered to be printed and distributed, and a day was to be fixed for their discussion.

Liverpool, April 2.

The Velocipede, alias Accelerator, alias the Pedestrian's Hobby Horse, alias the Tracera, &c. &c. has been fully described, with an accompanying engraving, in a recent number of the Mercury, and subsequently in the Kaleidoscope. We some time ago predicted that it would soon be all the rage, and we now find that it is becoming more general every day. We find that one has been manufactured in this town, from the description given in the Mercury; and that it has been found to answer beyond the expectation of the makers.

The following detached notices of this whimsical invention are copied from various journals:

The Bury paper observes, that "The road from Ipswich to Whitton is truly led every evening by several pedestrian hobby horses; no less than six are seen at a time, and the distance, which is three miles, is performed in fifteen minutes. A military gentleman has made a bet to go to London by the side of the coach."

"A curious wager was lately decided at Chigwell row, between two gentlemen of Chinkford, named Brown and Jones, for 25 guineas, which went the greatest distance in one hour, each mounted on his two-wheeled hobby, which was determined in favour of Mr. Br wn, who did nearly eight miles, beating his antagonist a quarter of a mile.

EARTHQUAKES.

A letter from Palermo, of the 4th inst. received on Saturday, contains the following particulars:—"We have had most dreadful weather here these last fourteen days, with three heavy shocks of an earthquake, which has done much mischief on the southeast part of the Island, throwing down churches and destroying whole villages. Much damage has also taken place among the shipping; but I am happy to say, that nothing of any consequence has happened here." Letters from Messina of the 3d, and from Naples of the 9th, were also received; but though they remove all doubts of the safety of Messina, they contain no particulars of the devastation mentioned in the Palermo letter.

The Ghent Journal affirms that the Generals Rigaud and Grouchy are on the eve of returning to France from America. The French Government are taking decisive steps to re-establish the fortresses which the Allies had dismantled; 360 pieces of cannon have been ordered from La Rochelle to the eastern frontier, and above 500 condemned pieces had been sent to the foundery of Strasburg to be recast.

MALTA.

Government Notice.

"Notice is hereby given, that all merchant vessels passing by this island, the masters of which may be anxious to put in here, either from stress of weather, or with a view merely to communicate with their agents, will be allowed, provided such vessel enter the quarantine harbour only to remain forty eight hours, without delivering up the ship's papers, and to depart again within such period, without being obliged to clear out from that port, upon the payment only of anchorage dues and for the charges of watering, if required.

By command of his Excellency,

RICHARD PLASKET.

Chief Secretary to the Government.

Palace, Valetta, 12th Jan. 1819."

Paris, March 24.

The alarms which have been spread since the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, first by the change of Ministry, and next by the proposition of the Chamber of Peers regarding the law of elections, are now dissipated. That proposition, which appeared like the frightful prognostic of a tempest, has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 56 votes, out of a total of 244. The speech of the Keeper of the Seals, which tore the veil that concealed from public view the horrible assassinations that took place in the south of France during the years 1815 and 1816, produced in the Chamber an effect difficult to be described. The assembly was so struck with his description, that no orator wished to speak after him. "All possible efforts (said he) have been made by the government of the King to bring to justice the assassins of General Lagarde, who was attacked at the moment when, in the name of the King, he came as a minister of peace. The author of that crime was arrested, delivered over to the tribunals, and convicted of having fired upon General Lagarde, while, with a sword in his hand, that officer was endeavouring to appease the multi-

tude. The jury declared, that the homicide was rendered necessary by the want of legitimate defence. (a movement of horror in the assembly.) The law directed the President of the Court of Assizes to set the accused at liberty. Gen. Ramel was wounded in the tumult of Toulouse. Carried to his apartments, he was assailed on his death bed by furious wretches, who tore his body. These ruffians being brought before a court of justice, were acquitted by the jury, on the ground 'that, the blows which were inflicted on the General, when in bed, had not determined his death, because the wounds which he had previously received were mortal!' After some moments of interruption, the Minister continued—"Shall I speak, gentlemen, of a man whose name I feel a horror in pronouncing? Trestaillon, accused of frightful crimes, became the object of prosecution, at the instance of the King's law officers. The judicial authority objected to his being tried in the same city where his crimes were committed, because they entertained a fear for the freedom of the Court from the consternation of the citizens, and the terror which the criminal inspired. He was accordingly transferred, for trial, to Riom. Would you believe the result? A single witness could not be found to depose against Trestaillon, and a hundred pretended themselves to vouch for his innocence. The terror these assassins inspired was so great, that the justice could not find witnesses who durst give evidence for the prosecution, nor a jury who would have dared to find them guilty. Finally, the assassination of M. Fualdes was a party crime, and the government was obliged to exert all its force to protect the action of justice, and to repress those efforts which the partizans of the criminals made to rescue them from execution."

We know not what tactics the Ultras will follow, after so signal a defeat in the Chamber of Deputies.

—

Paris, March 21.

The reception of the Persian Ambassador did not take place yesterday. It is asserted that difficulties, arising from the difference of the Eastern ceremonies with ours, have occasioned its postponement.

A person who left Cadiz on the 13th ult. and who is now in Paris, has communicated the following details relative to the expedition about to be sent to Buenos Ayres:

"The number of troops is about 15,000, including infantry and cavalry, and already occupy their cantonments in the neighbourhood of that port. Count d'Abisbal (O'Donnell) who commands in chief, and who is appointed Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, assembled in Cadiz 15,000 on the 28th of January last, the day appointed to celebrate the interment of her Majesty the late Queen. He reviewed them in the place St. Antoine, in the presence of a considerable body of spectators, which increased the splendour of the ceremony, and who all admired the equipment and steady discipline of the troops.

"All the Generals who are attached to the expedition are at this moment assembled in Cadiz. General O'Donnell is incessantly occupied in enforcing every precaution necessary to accelerate its departure, called to such an important destiny, and which will, without doubt, be the finest that ever left the ports of Spain. The troops are animated with the best spirit, & every thing excites the most pleasing hopes.

Journal des Debats.

—

London, March 23.

The last arrival of American papers has brought the result of a discussion of three weeks, on the question of the Seminole war, and of Jackson's manner of conducting it. Whatever may be the predominant feeling of the American people at the present day, we doubt not that some of them may live to wish, that the transaction of that war, & the votes of Congress with regard to it, could be forever buried in the same grave, and snatched everlastingly from the grasp of the historian, and from the observation and remembrance of the civilized world. If the insults offered to the Spanish Government, the persecutions exercised towards the Indian race, and the unheard of atrocities inflicted on British subjects, be matter of just reproach to that furious being, by whom, in the career of successful violence, they were perpetrated; what shall we say—what will society—what must posterity think of that legislative body, by whom such crimes were, after cool deliberation acquiesced in, confirmed and applauded?

Our readers are aware that the committee of Congress on military affairs had made a report unfavourable to Gen. Jackson's proceedings, especially in the wanton murder of our countrymen. This report the House of Representatives has negatived, by a majority of 108 votes to 62. We refer the public to a long speech of a Mr. Johnson, which we this day insert, for a sample of the moral and legal reasoning by which Gen. Jackson was defended; and we refer to a brief extract from the proceedings of Congress, for the shameful success which has attended Mr. Johnson's oratory.

The question, however, is merely determined between Mr. Jackson and the United States; their votes cannot bind or conclude Great Britain; and the pleadings of her Government, and the sentense of her Parliament are still to be laid before the world.—Times.

—

MUNGO PARK.

The death of Mr. Park, the enterprising traveller in the interior of Africa, seems now to be placed beyond a doubt. The following information of that event corroborates in part, the statement given by Amadi Fatouma, who was despatched in quest of Park from the Gambia, some years since; but is at variance with the circumstances attending it. Mr. Bowditch, who conducted a successful mission from Cape Coast Castle to the king of the Ashantees, obtained while at Coomassie, the summer before last, the following account, during one of his visits to Baba, the chief of the Moors. A Moor who had just come from Tombuctoo, was sent for the purpose of seeing Mr. Bowditch, and who did not express the surprise that was anticipated on seeing a white man, and accounted for it from having before seen three white men at Boussa. This naturally created a desire of being informed of the particulars, and Baba interpreted to Mr. Bowditch the following relation which the Moor gave: "That some years ago a vessel with masts, suddenly appeared on the Quoila, or Niger, near Boussa, with three white men, and some black. The natives encouraged by these strange men, took off provisions for sale, were well paid, and received presents besides; it seems the vessel had anchored.

The next day, perceiving the vessel going on, the natives hurried after her (the Moor protesting, from their anxiety to save her from sunken rocks with which the Quolla abounds;) but the white men mistaking, and thinking they pursued for a bad purpose, deterred them. The vessel soon after struck; the men jumped into the water & tried to swim, but could not for the current, and were drowned. He tho't some of their clothes were now at Wanwaw, but he did not believe there were any books or papers." This story was afterwards repeated to Mr. Bowditch, by another Moor, but who was not, like the former, an eye witness of the transaction. An Arabic manuscript was also obtained by this gentleman, which corroborates the fate of Mr. Park and his companion, Lt. Martyn, and adds that one of the bodies had been found and buried. There is however reason to hope, that some further information may be obtained. Mr. Hutchinson, who was left as resident agent at Coomassie, learning from Baba, the person before mentioned, that a Moor was about to depart for Jenue, sent a letter to two Europeans who resided there, and whom he supposed were some belonging to Park's expedition, as seven of the soldiers are yet unaccounted for, who were in good health when separated from their commander. There are also, it seems, two white men at Tombuctoo, who have been there for several years. The Moors assured Mr. Hutchinson that there was no doubt of the letter reaching its destination, and that gentleman accompanied it with two notices in English and Arabic, offering a reward for information.

Extract of a letter from Sierra Leone, dated Jan. 9, 1819.

To those who have seen the African slaves in the holds of slave ships, and now witness the change effected by the blessings of freedom, the contrast is truly striking; a great majority of the adults industriously supporting themselves, and embracing with avidity the precepts of Christianity; the children are placed at the schools in the several villages.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

We copy the following article from another paper. In medical annals, and still more in common tradition, we have instances narrated of drunkards falling a prey to spontaneous combustion. To ridicule the extravagance to which this opinion has been carried, is probably the foundation of this *jeu d'esprit;* but there may be also a hit intended at medical evidence in the cases of Coroner's inquests, and at the returns of the jury.

"On Monday fortnight, a coroner's inquest was held in Broadstreet, St. Giles's, before Wm. Gill Esq. one of the two coroners of the county of Middlesex, on the body of Patrick Roper, an Irish labourer, who had met his death in a very singular manner.

"Molly Roper, wife to the deceased, deposed, that for many years back her husband had been in the habit of drinking whiskey to a great extent; that at the end of every week, on receiving his wages, he retired to a public house, and remained there till his money was exhausted. That, about 12 o'clock on the Saturday night, he returned home as usual, very inebriated. That this deponent was then in bed, and desired her husband to blow out the candle. That the deceased raised the candle to his head for that purpose; immediately a tremendous explosion took place, and the whole room seemed filled with liquid fire. That this deponent fainted, and knows not what afterwards took place.

"Henry Tompson, surgeon, deposed, that about twelve months ago he was called to attend the deceased, for a hurt he had received in his leg. That he found the constant habit of drinking whiskey had reduced the deceased to a deplorable habit of body. That the wound in consequence still continued open. That yesterday morning he called as usual, to visit the deceased, and found the house in a state of great disorder. That on entering the apartment of the deceased, a most shocking sight presented itself.—That the two hind quarters of the deceased had been thrown with great violence against the opposite walls. That his ribs were scattered round the room. That one arm, with the shoulder, was on the top of a chest of drawers; the other seemed to have been projected on the bed, and was laying behind it. That his head was not in the room, but that there was a hole in the ceiling through which it appeared to have passed. The deponent further said, that he had no doubt whatever of the deceased came by his death in consequence of his system being so saturated with alcohol, or spirits, as to render his breath inflammable; and that, attempting to blow out the candle, he must have taken fire and exploded. That during his attendance on the deceased, he had observed the whiskey had so pervaded his frame, that flies, in alighting on his hand, or even attempting to fly over him, fell intoxicated at his feet. Mr. Thompson likewise stated, that many instances of a similar death are mentioned in the medical books, but that the only case of the kind which had ever come within his personal knowledge, was during the Peninsular war, where an officer's wife exploded, in consequence of having drank a considerable quantity of gunpowder in tea.*

"Lawrence Meagher deposed, that his wife and he occupied the room immediately over the deceased; that late on Saturday night the bed in which they were sleeping was raised with such violence as to throw them out on the floor, one at each side. That, to their great horror and amazement they found on raising the feather bed, a human head forced through the paillasse. That the neck where it had been torn from the shoulders was still bleeding. That the eyes continued to open & shut; and that the teeth still chattered. That upon regarding it attentively, they recognized the features of their poor friend, Pat. Roper.

'The Jury, summoned from the neighborhood, brought in a verdict of—Died by imprudently blowing out a candle after getting comfortably drank.'

* Quere—Did not the witness mean Gun-Powder Tea?

—

In the reign of Edward I. the property of all the Jews in England, was confiscated to the use of the crown; 280 of them were hanged in one day charged with adulterating the coin. In the same reign about 15000 were plundered of their wealth and banished.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 6.

Mr. Graham, and his family, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and yesterday embarked on board the frigate Congress, Capt. Henly.

The British ship Forth, with Mr. Bagot and his family on board, sailed early on Tuesday morning for England.

John Randolph, Esq. of Virginia, has been elected a member of the next congress.

It is said, in an eastern paper, that "*Caterpillars* will quit the leaves of a *bush*, to attach themselves to a piece of *woollen* hung in it."

If this be true, a more simple method of getting rid of a very troublesome annual visitor to many of our small though valuable fruit trees, could not be suggested. It is so easy to fasten a few pieces of *woollen* on the branches upon which they may be found collecting, and it would be so gratifying if doing so answered the desired end, that it really deserves a trial.

For the Maryland Gazette

"Hatred stirreth up strifes; but love covereth all sins." x. chap. 12 v. Prov.

When we reflect upon the wisdom, the penetration, and worldly intercourse of Solomon, we are not surprised to find that he was well acquainted with the vices and virtues of mankind, and that the archives of his experience so well accord with every day's observation. Solomon was familiar with the passions of men; he knew that "hatred stirreth up strifes," and that "love covereth all sins."

Hatred certainly is the most vindictive and malignant passion that ever sprung from the mind of man. It depraves all the nicer feelings of the soul—entombs morality—and overwhelms reason! Where hatred is cherished, sensibility springs from her abode, and religion takes her flight to the heavens! Hatred is the offspring of mental imbecility—the first born of envy—the prime agent of vice and wretchedness. He that manifests such a disposition is miserable, it haunts him while living, curses him when dead, his terrestial existence is infamy, his eternal life perdition! How happy for mankind *if* there were *none* such; but every day's experience teems with living monuments of human wretchedness, depravity and insensibility!

As "hatred stirreth up strifes," so "love covereth all sins." Love is the most magnanimous and genial principle that ever emanated from the cogitation of man. It is that sacred, glorious and enlightened passion, which capacitates us for sublimer joys—that concatenation which connects man to man—man to God—the grand incohation of heaven!

When a person is under the influence of this heavenly passion, this connection of angels, this cohesion of the Gods,* in the transports of glory he stretches his generosity beyond the servile nibility of his fellow creatures, and grasps at immortality!

Love is the genial spring of youth, the main stay to declining age—it augments conjugal felicity, and smoothes the asperous road to eternity! *The Rural Preacher.*

* Trinity.

COMMUNICATED.

Died, at Gisborough, on Friday last, *John T. Shaaff*, M. D. aged 56 years.

This distinguished Physician, after completing his professional education in Europe, began the practice of Medicine in this City. His attainments were of the highest order, and his industry and success soon attracted the public notice, & gave him a reputation which went on increasing during the period of twenty five years. He possessed in an eminent degree, the rare qualifications of patient observation, sound discrimination and energetic treatment of disease. The gentleness and urbanity of his manners conciliated the affections of his patients; and the smile of hope and confidence has been often seen to beam on the languid and desponding countenance of sickness, when his approach was announced. Society will deplore the loss of a valuable member, and the profession of medicine one of its brightest ornaments.

As a husband, a father, and a master, he was kind, affectionate, and indulgent. His afflicted family and numerous friends will cherish the recollection of his virtues and his long career of usefulness.

Captain Simmons, of the dispatch, who arrived at [illegible] Monday, in 41 days from [illegible] left at that port the United States ships Franklin and Guerriere, brig Spark. The frigate U. S. sailed thence on the 8th inst. bound home, and the Erie, [illegible] war sailed for Marseilles on the 5th. The sloop Osprey, Gavit, of Haven, sailed for New York on 8th. The Favourite had been [illegible] days in port. The brig Ol[illegible] discharging at Leghorn. [illegible] slight shocks of an earthquake recently been felt at Messina.

Extract of a letter from Capt. [illegible] of the ship Minerva, [illegible] NY. to his owners, dated [illegible] pool, March 29.

"On the 3d of March, in lat. [illegible] N. long. 65, W. in a heavy gale of wind and rain, was struck by lightening, of a large ball, bursting between the main and fore masts. All hands being employed taking in sail, fourteen men and fifteen men were knocked down, one man killed, and myself and [illegible] much hurt and burnt. The man that escaped the [illegible] fortunately at the wheel, and is very surprising, there was not the least injury or mark on the [illegible]

Spectacle of a beautiful Night in the Deserts of the New World.

An hour after sunset the moon appeared above the trees in the opposite horizon. A balmy breeze which she brought with her from the east, seemed to go before her, refreshing breath, in the forerunner of queen of night ascends gradually in the heavens: now she follows slowly her azure course, now rises on piles of clouds, resembling the summits of lofty mountains covered with snow. These gradually unfurling themselves were spread in zones of satin whiteness, and dispersed in thin foamy flocks, [illegible] ed in the Heaven's resplendent [illegible] so pleasant to the eye, as almost induce a persuasion that one could feel their softness and elasticity.

On earth the scene was [illegible] ravishing; the soft and silver [illegible] of the moon descended among the foliage, and projected streams of light into the profoundest [illegible] The river which flowed at my feet by turns lost itself in the woods and by turns re-appeared; all brilliant with the constellations of heaven which were multiplied upon its undulating bosom. In a vastly extended prairie on the other side of the river, the light of the moon rested motionless upon the green. Clumps of trees scattered here and there [illegible] the marsh, and agitated by the breeze, formed islands of shade floating on a motionless sea of light. Around me all was silence and repose, save the dropping of the dew, the brisk transit of sudden flights of wind, and the occasional hoot of the bird of night; but afar off I heard the rolling solemn sound of the Cataract of Niagara; which, in the stillness of night reverberated from desert to desert, until it ultimately expired in the distant solitudes.

The grandeur and stupendous solemnity of this scene, are altogether inexpressible. The most beautiful nights in Europe can convey no adequate idea of them. In vain the cultivated fields, does imagination seek to expand itself; it encounters on every side the habitations of men, but in the country of deserts the mind delights to plunge into the ocean of forests, to wander on the borders of boundless lakes, [illegible] over the gulfs of cataracts, to [illegible] it may be uttered, to stand alone in the presence of the Deity.

[Chateaubriand.

Communicated for the Gazette & Messenger.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, of the 2d of March, 181[illegible]

"By a letter received from Algiers, from Mr. Simpson, he says, "We have a fair prospect of recovering three of Riley's people; certainty will, I hope, be known by the return of the packet.

"My letters from Cadiz inform me of the arrival there of Capt. Robinson, a few days ago, in a public vessel from Havana. I fear he will be sent into banishment like Conkling and others, to some land on the coast of Barbary.

"I hear frequently from Capt. [illegible] and his fellow sufferers: They were well a fortnight ago; but had been put in chains again, in consequence of the escape of a French prisoner. It was expected, however, that they would be released the next day. I am not without hopes of seeing them released from captivity.

personally knew the excellent
who was the author of the fol-
Journal; his death was a loss
country. The star that is
d by the Almighty to shine in
tural firmament, burns on to
solution of the world; the star
sparkles in the moral firma-
is extinguished before it gains
mith of its brightness.
Balt. Chronicle.

CH or WESTERN AFRI-
CA.

from the Virginia Herald.
will impart a gratification to
ends of humanity by insert-
following extracts from the
l of the late Rev. Samuel J.
one of the agents of the A-
n Colonization Society deput-
explore the western coast of
with a view to the establish-
of a colony of free people of
from the United States. The
interest which begins to be
l through our country on this
portant subject, and the undi-
assent of all classes of socie-
the necessity and expediency
s measure, will doubtless ren-
he information contained in
extracts highly grateful to all
readers. There is no doubt
n the minds of those acquaint-
th the circumstances of the
t mission to Africa, as to the
icability of the contemplated
and that at much less expense
had been anticipated. A unani-
and cordial co-operation with
ociety in the advancement of
agnificent design by the com
ty at large, appears now to be
only desideratum in order to a
plete and glorious success.

EXTRACTS.

Gambia, Monday, 16th March, 1818.

We embarked in brig Success for
ra Leone, leaving the Mary to
de a part of her cargo. We
e to arrive there in four or five
. It would have been very
sing to us to have gone up the
bia a few hundred miles. But
time is invaluable to us before
rains, and we hasten to that
of the coast which our instruc-
s require us to survey.
St. Mary's we saw Capt. Lloyd,
end of the lamented Park. He
es chiefly at Vintain. Another
resting person was Thomas Joi-
, a native African. He was a
of a prince of some distinction,
lived about six hundred miles
this river. When a boy, he was
napped and sold in the West In-
. He was afterwards redeemed
an English captain, who knew
father. He was well educated
England, and restored to his
ntry. He is a man of good cha-
ter and habits, and has acquired
perty and influence. He has just
urned from England, where he
two sons for an education. He
s that he shall buy a brig the
t year to import his own goods,
ll not some of our American
ple of colour be fired by this ex-
ple? They might fit out vessels
trade to this country, which
uld enable them to ascertain its
uable productions, and to survey
ts of the coast. Such an inter-
rse they would find much to their
vantage. This will most natu
y lead to settlements in this
ntry.
The more we learn of Africa, the
re confident we are that the plan
the American Colonization So-
ty will eventually succeed. We
ain increasing proofs of the fer
ty of the soil, and ascertain a
ater variety of its productions
the country. The slave trade,
t mother of abominations and
urce of woes unutterable, can be
nihilated, Africa will revive and
sume a respectable rank among
e nations of the earth.

erra Leone, Sabbath, 22d March, 1818.

At 9 A. M. we are sailing into
erra Leone river, which is about
nor twelve miles wide. The moun-
ins rise in irregular ridges and
aks, one beyond another, & pre-
nt a grand & verdant appearance.
At 11 A. M. boats and canoes
me to us from the town. We an-
hored below to wait for the next
de. The town has the appearance
a neat and pleasant village. For
alth and commerce, its local situ-
tion is admirable. It is too hard
nd hilly for agriculture.
Several villages are in sight. The
urch on Leicester mountain is in
ll view, and aids us much in our
evotional thoughts on this sacred
ay.
The altars on these mountains,
hich the natives had dedicated to
evils, are falling before the tem-
les of the living God, like the im-
age of Dagon before the Ark. The
time is coming, when the dwellers
in these vales and on these moun-
tains will sing hosannas to the Son
of David. Distant tribes will learn
their song. "Ethiopia shall stretch
forth the hand unto God and wor-
ship."

Monday, 23d March.

We are sorry to learn that go-
vernor Macarthy is absent on a vi-
sit to the Gambia. We made our
respects to the commandant, chief
justice Fitzgerald, and the council
at the government house. We pre-
sented lord Bathurst's letter. They
said in obedience to his lordship's
instructions, it would give them
pleasure to take us to different set-
tlements in the colony, to show us
the schools, and to render us any as-
sistance in their objects of our em
bassy. We were grateful, as we
should be, and saw the wisdom of
our coming by the way of England.
We delivered our letters in the co-
lony. Many of the people of co-
lour were joyful to see us. The
death of captain Cuffee is deeply la-
mented.

Wednesday, 25th March, 1818.

In the market place this morning,
I saw beef, pork, lamb, fowls, fish,
and a variety of fruits & vegetables.
We dined with the honourable
chief justice, in company with most
of the military and civil officers of
the colony.
It seems to be generally admitted
here, that settlements of the free
people of colour of the U. States
on this coast, will promote the cul
ture of the soil, increase the means
of an honorable commerce, and assist
in the more complete abolition of
the slave trade. But the merchants
have fears that the proximity of an
American settlement to this place,
would injure its trade. Such would
prefer a coalition under this govern-
ment. Others, both in England &
the United States think differently,
and consider proximity to Sierra
Leone desirable. It will be our in-
terest and duty to aid and improve
Sierra Leone, in every proper way.
A coalition is generally deemed in-
expedient, but the question of pro-
ximity will deserve mature consi-
deration.

Thursday, 26th March, 1818.

We visited the schools in Free-
town. In the male school were a-
bout 200 neat, active, intelligent
boys, divided into eight classes, un-
der the superintendance of Mr. Hor-
ton, whose perseverance and fidelity
are entitled to high consideration.
We saw the writing of the boys, &
heard them spell. In the female
school were about 100 neatly dress-
ed little girls, many of whom could
read and sew. These schools would
do no dishonour to an English or
American village. There was not
a white child in either of them. I
believe schools of white children
seldom give fairer proofs of good
improvement.
The number in all the schools in
the colony, including some adults,
does not fall much short of two
thousand. This is about one sixth
part of the whole population.

Friday, 27th March, 1818.

In the evening we met the prin-
cipal members of the Friendly So-
ciety. This Society was instituted
among the colonists at the sugges-
tion of the late Paul Cuffee. John
Kizzell is the president. We made
a full statement of our object. All
appeared to be much gratified. It
was not the first notice which they
had of our design, as we brought
many letters from their brethren in
Boston and New-York. It was their
opinion that wherever the colony
might be formed, it was not expedi-
ent to request a large tract of land
at first, as the kings might be alarm
ed lest we should take their country
from them. If we can gain footing
in an eligible place, there will not
be much difficulty in obtaining addi-
tional grants hereafter as the land
may be wanted. One observed that
if a man of great wealth should come
and wish to buy one of our houses,
we might sell it to him; but if he
should wish to buy all Free-town,
an alarm would be made at once.
Some of the kings have a suspici-
on lest those whom they have sold
to the slave traders should return
and revenge on them their wrongs.
This fear would be increased if the
territory desired was of great ex-
tent. One man who was sold from
the Sherbro nearly thirty years ago,
has lately returned. He openly as
serted, that if any person should
take any of his family & sell them,
he would kill that man without the
least hesitation.
We informed the meeting of our
design to go down the coast to Sher-
bro, and wished to know whether
they would recommend any of their
number who might go with us as in-
terpreters & advisers. It was under-
stood that Mr. Kissell and Mr. Mar-
tin would accompany us.
Before we parted, we addressed
our prayers to God, to whom the
honour and glory of this great and
benevolent enterprise will belong, if
it is carried into effect.

Saturday, 28th March, 1818.

Monday we expect to begin our
tour down the coast, and have been
much occupied to-day in making pre-
parations. We have engaged a
sloop of 10 or 15 tons, with a Cap-
tain, five men & a boy, all Africans,
at 6 dollars per day, they finding
their own provisions—Mr. B. and
myself, with Mess. Kissell, Martin
and Anderson, our pilot, complete
our number. We have laid in some
provisions calculating on an absence
of three or four weeks, and have
taken some goods with which to
purchase additional provisions and
to make the necessary presents to
the kings and head men, on whom
we may call.

Sabbath, 29th March 1818.

Setting out at 6 o'clock in the
morning, in company with several
gentlemen, we rode to attend pub-
lic worship at Regent's Town & the
Christian Institution. The Chris-
tian Institution is a large school for
the captured children, established
by the Church Missionary Society,
and stands on Leicester mountain,
three miles from Freetown. Re-
gent's town is two miles beyond
Leicester mountain, and has a po-
pulation of twelve or thirteen hun-
dred, who have been liberated from
slave ships by the Vice Admiralty
Court of Sierra Leone, within two
or three years past.
Our horses were quite inferior,
not more than twelve hands high.
They are usually brought from the
Senegal. European horses will not
live long in this country. Just out
of the town we passed the burying
ground, which occupies an acre and
a half of land, conveniently situat-
ed, and enclosed with a good wall.
In less than a mile we began to as-
cend the mountain; it is steep in
some places. The road is good for
horses, but not used for wagons or
carts. The land along the road is
covered with trees, shrubs, pine ap-
ple plants, and some wild grass. We
passed one coffee plantation, which
is productive, and of considerable
extent. Near the Institution the
land in one direction, lies fair for
cultivation, and has a good soil.
The boys who belong to the school
have cleared eighty or a hundred a-
cres.
This institution accommodates
about 200 children of both sexes,
who are mostly named and support-
ed by individual benefactors in Eng-
land. These are children once
destined to foreign slavery, now fed,
cloathed, governed, and carefully
taught in the Christian religion.
Assembled in the church to wor
ship God, they are a spectacle of
grateful admiration; and their state
happily exemplifies the divine origin
and holy principles of the religion
in which they are taught. Regent's
town lies in a valley, with a fine
brook running through it. Some
hundreds of acres are cleared by the
people. It has the appearance of a
new and flourishing settlement.—
The wilderness buds and blossoms
like the rose. Here we saw two
hundred children in the schools.
On the Sabbath more than one thou-
sand of the children & people were
present in the church, neatly dress-
ed, quiet, attentive to the reading
of the word of God, and uniting
their voices to sing his praise.

Foreign Articles.

Marriage of Deaf and Dumb Persons.

In the register of St. Martin's Pa-
rish Leicester, Decimo quinto Fe-
bruarii, 18 Eliz. regin.
Thomas Tilsly and Ursula Rus-
set, were married; and because the
said Thomas was naturally deaf and
dumb, could not for his part, ob-
serve the order of the form of mar
riage, after the approbation had
from Thomas the Bishop of Lin-
coln, John Chippendale, LLD. and
commissary, and Mr. Richard Da-
vis, Mayor of Leicester, and others
of his brethren, with the rest of the
parish, the said Thomas, for ex-
pressing of his mind, instead of
words of his own accord, used these
signs; first, he embraced her with
his arms, took her by the hand, and
put a ring on her finger, and laid
his hand upon his heart, and held up
his hands towards heaven; and to
shew his continuance to dwell with
her to his life's end, he did it by
closing his eyes with his hands, and
digging the earth with his feet, and
pulling as though he would ring a
bell, with other signs approved."

Population.

The aggregate population on the
surface of the known habitable globe,
is estimated at 895,300,000 souls.
If we reckon with the ancients,
that the generation lasts 30 years,
then in that space 895,300,000 hu-
man beings will be born and die;
consequently 81,760 must be drop-
ping into eternity every day, 3407
every hour, or about 56 every mi-
nute—

"Death's shafts fly thick; here falls
the village swain,
And there his pamper'd lord; the
cup goes round,
And who so artful as to put it by?
'Tis long since death had the majori-
ty;
Yet strange, the living lay it not to
heart."

Mrs. Garrick.

The statements which have ap-
peared in most of the public papers,
that Mrs. Garrick is at this time
in the 106th year of her age, is
not the fact. Mademoiselle Vio-
letti, then an opera dancer, now
Mrs. Garrick, was married to our
inimitable Roscius in the month of
July 1749, when she was about 24,
consequently her age does not ex-
ceed 94 years. Whenever a person
has obtained a great age, as 90 or
upwards, each following year of
life is counted double or treble.

Elkridge Academy.

The subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public, that his se
cond session will commence on the 1st
Monday of May, and end the last day
of September. In this Seminary the
Latin and Greek languages are taught
with particular attention to parsing &
quantity. Mythology and the Anti-
quities of Greece and Rome are neces-
sarily embraced to understand and en-
ter into the spirit of the Ancient writ-
ers—and Ancient and Modern Geogra
phy with Arithmetic, and the elements
of Geometry are introduced to qualify
those who are designed for College, to
enter advantageously. This institution
has been recently established: but from
the liberal course of education adopted,
the healthiness of the situation and its
convenience to Baltimore, with the so-
licitude that is felt to render it worthy
of public confidence, it is hoped, it will
obtain a portion of public patronage.
Of himself and his qualifications to
discharge the office to which he aspi-
res, the subscriber speaks with reluc-
tance; but as the public requires some-
thing to rest their confidence upon, a
certificate is subjoined from P. R. Gil
mer, Esq. Va. a gentleman of high
standing and respectability—"It gives
me great pleasure to express my ap
probation of your conduct in that (res-
pecting the superintendance of New
London Academy) and every other re-
lation in which you stood in Va the
progress of my son under you was
much greater than with any other in-
structor, and I very much regret that
he is not with you now. If it will give
you any satisfaction, or serve you in
any way, I can add, that I heard Mr
Jefferson speak in terms of high ap
probation of your qualifications & con
duct as a tutor" (Mr. Jefferson placed
his grandson Eppes under my care.)
Certificates of similar import have been
furnished by Colonel Calloway, Prest
of the Trustees NL. Academy; Wm
Radford, Esq Prest. of Farmers Bank
Va and Allen Taylor, Esq. And I am
happy also to add a similar testimonial
from Col. Charles S. Ridgely, Oakland,
Elkridge; to whom I am permitted to
refer the public further.
Terms one hundred dollars per ses
sion, paid in advance; pupils find their
bed and bedding.

A. H. DASHIELL.
Elkridge Academy, April 26.

P. GUIGON,

*A Pupil of the Royal Dancing Aca-
demy at Paris, and Teacher in Bal-
timore,*

Begs leave to inform the inhabitants
of this city, that he has opened a Danc
ing School, which will be opened three
times a-week at the Ball Room, from 5
o'clock to half past 6 o'clock for young
Ladies, and from half past six to half
past seven o'clock for young Gentlemen
A School for Gentlemen, who desire to
learn the new steps and new Cotillons,
will take place after the other classes
are up.
Mr P. G intends to give practising
Balls. He intends also to open a School
in Queen Anne provided he can pro-
cure a certain number of scholars.
He hopes to obtain there the same
confidence which the inhabitants of An-
napolis have bestowed upon him.
Terms 12 dollars per quarter—five
paid in advance.
Mr P. Guigon, Jr will give instruc-
tions in the French language.
May 6

Was taken up

Adrift on Monday last near Sandy
Point, AN ARK, one hundred feet
long, and sixteen feet wide. The owner
may have it again by proving property
and paying charges
JOHN DEADY.
May 6, 1818. tf.

Planters' Bank of Prince-Geor-
ge's County.

April 20th, 1818.

The holders of stock in this institu-
tion are hereby notified, that the third
instalment of five dollars on each share,
is required to be paid at the Banking
house in Upper Marlborough, on the
first day of July next. Under the char-
ter, if any stockholder shall fail to
make regular payment of any instal-
ment, his money in Bank shall remain
free from interest, and not entitled to
dividend until such instalment shall
have been made good; and the dividend
thereafter to be made to such stock-
holder, as well upon the money regu-
larly paid, as upon that paid after de-
fault, shall be computed only from the
time that such instalment was made
good.
By order of the Board,
TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash'r.
May 6 3w.

L. H. VAN WOMER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of
Annapolis, that he has removed his
School from the old Theatre to the
house lately occupied by Mr James
Holland, in Church street, where he has
two rooms; one for males and the o-
ther exclusively for females. Also, that
he teaches Reading, Writing, Arithme-
tic, English Grammar, Geography,
Surveying, and the Greek and Latin
Languages. Parents who favour him
with their patronage, may rest assured
that justice will be done those intrust-
ed to his care.
Annapolis, May 6. 3w.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testa-
ment of Richard Owings, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, the subscri-
bers will offer at public sale, at the late
dwelling of the deceased, on Elk Ridge,
on Friday the 21st day of May next,
The following Property, to wit:
Five Draught Horses, 2 Saddle Hors-
es, Cows with Calves, Flock of Sheep,
Wagons and Gears, Plantation utensils,
Grain in the ground, and many other
articles too tedious to enumerate.
Terms will be made known on the day
of sale. Sale to commence at eleven
o'clock.
SAMUEL OWINGS, } Ex'rs.
JAMES OWINGS, }
May 6. tf.

Prince-George's County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1819.

(In Chancery.)

Ordered, That the sale made and re-
ported by Zephaniah Prather, trustee for
the sale of the real estate of John Bing,
be ratified and confirmed, unless cause
be shewn to the contrary before the 3d
Monday in June next, provided a copy
of this order be inserted once in each
of three successive weeks in some one
of the newspapers in Annapolis, before
the third Monday in June next. The
report states the amount of sales to be
$1417 50.
Test, ED HARWOOD,
Reg Cur. Can.
May 6. 3w.

NOTICE.

I am authorised to sell the house &
lot in the city of Annapolis, now oc-
cupied by Mrs Green. The lot is a
large one and has a front on three
streets. An indisputable title will be
given.
T. H. Carroll.
May 6, 1819. tf.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl, 17 years old,
a slave for life, but not to be sold out
of the state of Maryland. For terms
apply to Mr. *Joseph Sands*, in Anna-
polis
May 6. 4w.

Was Committed

To the gaol of Anne Arundel county
as a runaway, a negro man named BEN,
who says he is the property of the Wi-
dow Robinson on Severn. He is about
29 years of age, five feet eight and a
half inches high, well made, stout and
strong. His cloathing is a cotton yarn
roundabout, an old pair of trowsers of
the same, old linen shirt, cotton ditto,
a pair of white yarn stockings, and old
fur hat. His owner is requested to prove
property, pay his gaol fees and expens-
es, otherwise he will be sold as the law
directs.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A A County.
May 6.

CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from employ-
ing or dealing with my negroes in any
manner, as I am determined to enforce
the law without respect to persons.
JNO. H. BROWN.
March 25. tf.

A Young Man,

Acquainted with the Mathematics &
Classics, who can produce good testi-
monials as to character, &c will meet
with an eligible situation in a private
family, on application to
P. HAMMOND, sen.
Head of Severn, A. A. County.
April 22. tf.

By the Corporation of Annapolis, April 15, 1819.

Ordered, That the by-law, entitled, "A by-law, imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same," be published in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Cl'k.

A BY LAW,

Imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same.

Sec. 1. Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, that all the real and personal property within the said city or precincts, except property belonging to the state of Maryland, or the United States, houses for public worship, the crop and produce of the land in the hands of the person whose land produced the same, or in the hands of the tenant's, plantation utensils and stock, the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers, manufactures wearing apparel, goods, wares and merchandize, and all ready money, grain and tobacco, shall be valued agreeably to the directions of this by-law, and shall be chargeable according to such valuation, with the assessment to be imposed thereby

2. And be it further established and ordained, That John Steele, William E. Pinkney and R. B. Watts, be and they are hereby, appointed assessors to assess and value the same.

3. And be it further established and ordained, That each assessor appointed by this by-law, before he shall proceed to act, shall take the following oath, or affirmation, (as the case may be,) "I, A B do swear, or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that as assessor for the city of Annapolis and its precincts, I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, execute the duties of the said office diligently and faithfully, according to the directions of the by law of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, entitled, "A by law imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts, thereof, and to assess and value the same."

4. And be it further established and ordained, That if any one of the assessors aforesaid, shall die, resign, refuse, neglect, or be rendered incapable to act by removal out of the city or otherwise, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, shall, as soon as may be appoint some other persons to supply the vacancy.

5. And be it established and ordained, That a tax of one per centum be, and the same is hereby, imposed on all the assessable property within the said city and precincts, except as before excepted

6. And be it established and ordained, That every person residing within the said city or precincts, when required by the said assessors or any of them, shall give to such assessor a full and particular account of all his or her real and personal property, or the property under his care and management, within the said city or precincts; and the name of the person to whom the same shall belong. And if any person shall refuse, or after ten days notice shall neglect to furnish such account, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen, in the name of such assessor, in the same manner that small debts are recoverable in this state, and subject to the same appeal; or in lieu of the said proceeding, the Mayor, Recorder, or any of the Aldermen before whom complaint may be made, shall have full power and authority to commit the party so offending to the public gaol of Anne Arundel county, for a term not exceeding thirty days, or until he or she shall furnish such account.

7. And be it established and ordained, That if any person whose property ought to be assessed, shall secrete or remove the same, or any part thereof, for the purpose of evading the provisions of this by law, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as is provided for by the 6th section of this by law.

8. And be it established and ordained, That the said assessors shall inform themselves by all lawful ways and means of all real and personal property within the said city or precincts, (except as before excepted), and shall immediately on such information proceed to value such property, agreeably to the provisions of this by-law; and shall as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, return to the clerk of the corporation a certificate or certificates, in writing under their hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of a majority of them, of the particulars of all real and personal property within the said city and precincts, and the valuation thereof, (except as above excepted) in which said return the said assessors shall state separately the valuation of the real and personal estate.

9. And be it established and ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor to call a meeting of the corporation as soon thereafter as he may think proper, (of which two weeks notice shall be given by advertisements in the newspapers of this city,) for the purpose of hearing appeals from the judgment and valuation of the said assessors.

10. And be it established and ordained, That any person conceiving him or herself aggrieved or injured by the judgment or valuation of the said assessors may appeal of and from their said judgment to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, provided that such appeal be made at or before the meeting of the corporation, provided for by the 9th section of this by law.

11. And be it established and ordained, That the said corporation shall remain in session from day to day for six days, for the purpose of hearing such appeals

12. And be it established and ordained, That the said assessors, or such part of them as may make the said assessment, shall receive such compensation for their services as may be hereafter allowed by the said Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, on consideration of the skill, attention and fidelity with which they shall appear to have performed the trust reposed in them by this by-law.

Louis Duvall, Mayor.

Test. *John Brewer*, Clerk.

American Pharmacopœia.

Whereas a majority of the incorporated Medical Societies and Medical Schools in the middle states, have agreed to send delegates to the District Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of June, A.D. 1819; therefore,

"Resolved, That the District Convention in the middle states, for the formation of a Pharmacopœia, be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of June AD. 1319" Extract from the proceedings of the committee of correspondence.

Attest,

L. SPALDING. M D. Sec'y.

New York, 2d April, 1819.

*** Editors of newspapers in the middle states, are respectfully requested to give this one insertion.

Female Academy.

The subscriber, encouraged by the patronage of many citizens of the first respectability in this place, has opened an Academy for Young Ladies, where they are instructed in the English and French Languages, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c &c. at the price of $10 per quarter.

He teaches also the French language to Gentlemen every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, at the same price.

A few more scholars will be accepted at either establishment.

CHARLES T. FLUSSER.

Annapolis, April 22, 1819.

For further particulars enquire at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Tavern.

Was Committed

To the gaol of Prince George's county on the 9th inst as a runaway, a negro lad who calls himself John, his age about 17 or 18 years, his height 5 feet 4 or 5 inches, his hair cut very close except on the top of his head, has very thick lips, and several scars on his wrists and arms, particularly on the right arm, also a small scar on the forehead, his cloathing a short coat & pantaloons of white country cloth. He says a Mr Williams or Williamson sold him to a purchaser of negroes, whose name is Chatfield, from whom he escaped a few days since. He appears to be entirely ignorant of the place of residence of his late master, and of the places through which he passed after he was sold. Unless released by the owner in due time he will be disposed of as the law prescribes.

George H. Lanham,

Shff. Prince-George's county.

April 22, 1819. 3w.

Treasury Office,

Annapolis, April 28, 1819.

Whereas by a Resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1818, relative to the collection of public debts, it was

"Resolved, That the Treasurers of the Eastern and Western Shores, be and they are hereby directed, to proceed in the collection of the debts due to the State from individuals, banks & counties, of their respective shores, as provided by law, and to cause suits to be brought for the same, whenever it may be necessary and thought available to do so, and to report annually to the legislature the progress of such suits, and the situation of all such suits."

Therefore, in pursuance of the above recited resolution, the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore, requests all debtors to the State to discharge their respective balances, which are payable into the Treasury of the Western Shore, on or before the first of July next, immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the clerks, sheriffs and collectors, on the Western Shore, will be exacted. This notice, it is expected will be attended to, as it will save the debtors a considerable expense, and relieve the officer from the disagreeable task of enforcing the collection.

W. Harwood, Tr. W. S. Md.

N. B The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; Herald and Examiner, Frederick town; Gazette and Star, Easton; Torch Light & Herald, Hagerstown, are requested to publish the above once a week for 4 successive weeks, and charge the State of Maryland.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 6th day of May next, at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, one lot of ground of about ten acres with a new framed dwelling house, kitchen and stable, lying in or near Elkridge Landing, seized and taken as the property of Jehosaphat M'Cauley, & will be sold to satisfy a debt due Solomon Groves. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Shff.

A. A. County.

April 15. 3w.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of May next, at the house of Mr Edward Duvall of Jesse, on Carroll's Manor, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, sundry Valuable Negroes, to wit: one Negro Man named Daniel, one Negro Woman named Rachel, and child named Alebine, and one other Negro named Maria; being seized and taken as the property of said Duvall, to satisfy a debt due Zadoch Duvall

R. WELCH, of Ben. late shff

A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 10th day of May next, at 11 o'clock for Cash, at Mr James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land called Addition to Sampson, containing one hundred and two acres of land, more or less, also one other tract of land, name unknown, containing one hundred and twelve acres of land, more or less, being seized and taken as the property of Patrick M'Cristel, to satisfy a debt due Thomas Harris, Junr trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Gwinn, for the use of John T. Stoddert.

R. WELCH, of Ben. late shff.

A. A. County.

April 15.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H Harwood resided, about three miles above M'Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1 2 acres. The roads from M'Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1 4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos

Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER.

Annapolis, Feb. 11.

WATERS & STEUART,

Saddle & Harness Makers,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS:

Having formed a co partnership, will keep an extensive assortment of SADDLERY, made up in the best and most elegant manner, which they will sell on moderate terms for CASH.

☞ All those indebted to Jonathan Waters, are requested to make immediate payment.

March 25. tf.

Sunday School.

The subscribers to the Sunday Schools, are respectfully informed, that their annual subscription will be due the last day of this month, and requested to leave it in the hands of Mr Geo. Shaw, who has the subscription paper.

April 29, 1819.

Just Published,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed Dec. Session 1818.

Price—$1 00.

April 8.

N. J. Watkins,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Tenders his thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of the opportunity of notifying them, that he has just received and opened an assortment of

GOODS

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, viz.

Superfine French and English blue Cloths,

Black, brown, mixed, and other colours,

Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimeres,

Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other Goods for Summer wear.

Which will be made up to suit his patrons in the most fashionable style, on the shortest notice and best terms.

April 22. tf.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland,

Will meet according to the rules of the Society, on the *second Wednesday in June next*, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Hotel in the city of Annapolis The members are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be submitted to the Society. It is requested that all persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, implements of Husbandry, household manufactures, samples of good Tobacco, roots & seeds, will exhibit them on the day of meeting; also any Report, Essays, Experiment, Model or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit.

Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles and matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums, where they think the articles or matters offered are deserving.

The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. W. Brewer's Hotel, on Monday the 7th day of June next.

Richard Thomas Sec'ry.

April 29. 1819.

The State of Maryland.

IN COUNCIL, April 21st, 1819

To all whom it may Concern.

William R Swift, Esquire, having produced to the Executive of this State an Exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said states, recognizing him as Consul of his most faithful Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the State of Maryland, Ordered, That the said Recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America

To all whom it may Concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that William R Swift is appointed Consul of his most faithful Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal Brazil and Algarves, for the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the second day of March AD. 1819, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty third

JAMES MONROE

By the President,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of State 2w.

FOR SALE.

A stout, healthy, young Negro Man,

Who has been accustomed to plantation work. For terms apply to Andrew Slicer, Annapolis, or the subscriber, *Elizabeth Robinson,*

North Side of Severn.

April 29. 2

To the Public.

Whereas we have been informed that some evil disposed person or persons have been industriously circulating reports, calculated to injure our characters, relative to a purchase made by us from the captain of the schooner Libertard, (which came on shore on Parker's Island bar, on the 24th of January last,) of the said schooner, then a wreck, and all that could be saved from the same.

We beg the public to suspend their opinion for the present, as we have commenced suits against the revenue officer at Annapolis, and others concerned, for the recovery of our property, unjustly detained and destroyed until the termination of those suits, when the matter will be placed in its proper point of view.

GUSTAVUS WEEMS,
GEORGE WEEMS.

Huntingtown, Calvert county,

April 5, 1819. 2

TO THE PUBLIC

The subscriber will, in the course of a few days, commence the publication of a weekly JOURNAL, to be printed on a single sheet, the size of common newspaper.

As, from the plan of the publication, and the nature of its contents, it ought to become a work of permanent utility, it will be printed in the quarto form, so as to be more conveniently preserved, in volumes.

A principal portion of each number will be reserved for essays on AGRICULTURE, GRAZING, the breeding of HORSES AND LIVE STOCK in short, for observations on the various branches of RURAL and DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—The best of the original and selected articles on miscellaneous subjects, and a brief notice of passing events.—And the country subscriber may rely on finding in each number a correct list of the prices of country produce, and of the principal articles in the Baltimore market.

This brief exposition will enable the reader to comprehend clearly the objects of the intended publication. The work, taking its name from its most prominent feature, will bear the title of the AMERICAN FARMER, and confining itself to the interests of agriculture, it will not in any way involve itself in more party contentions. There are, now, happily, to be a growing feeling throughout our country, for agricultural research and experiment, and there can be no doubt that a publication of this nature which should combine the efforts making, and the knowledge already acquired by experience in other states and countries, would excite a feeling of emulation, and give a new pulse to public spirit in Maryland, from which the best consequences may be expected to result. "The American Farmer" will open a new ground, and is not intended, or in its nature, calculated to interfere with any existing publication.

For the manner in which the undertaking will be executed, the publisher can offer only the pledge of some experience in, and an ardent passion for agricultural pursuits, and a valuable collection already made. He has taken measures to be supplied with the new publications of our own country and of Europe, and he expects to be aided by the correspondence of intelligent landholders. With these explanations, offered in sincerity, he informs those who may feel disposed to subscribe, that "The American Farmer" will be published for five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Seven hundred subscribers are already obtained, and some extra numbers will be stricken off to give complete sets to those who may make early application.

☞ Subscriptions will be received by me, at No. 8 Calvert street.

J. S. SKINNER.

P. S. All Editors who will give the above address one or two insertions, will place the Editor under an obligation to him, and procate the favour in any way in my power.

J. S. S.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I now live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, and is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaister and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber that may be easily carried to market, possessing the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Just Published and for Sale

GEORGE SHAW'S STORE

Annapolis, Dec 10. tf.

FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store)

The Law altering and amending

The Charter of this City

IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Price—12½ Cents.

Feb. 25.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds,

Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c &c

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. LXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1819. No. 33 [illegible]

...INTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, ...ARCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. ...—Three Dollars per Annum

...r' Bank of Prince-George's County, April 29th, 1819.

...holders of stock in this institu... hereby notified, that the third ...t of five dollars on each share, ...ired to be paid at the Banking ... in Upper Marlborough, on the ...y of July next. Under the char... any stockholder shall fail to ...regular payment of any instal... his money in Bank shall remain ...rom interest, and not entitled to ...d until such instalment shall ...een made good; and the dividend ...fter to be made to such stock... as well upon the money regu... paid, as upon that paid after de... shall be computed only from the ...hat such instalment was made

By order of the Board, TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash'r. ...y 6 3w.

H. VAN WOMER,

...spectfully informs the citizens of ...polis, that he has removed his ...ol from the old Theatre to the ... lately occupied by Mr James ...nd, in Church street, where he has ...rooms, one for males and the o... exclusively for females Also, that ...ches Reading, Writing, Arithme... English Grammar, Geography, ...eying, and the Greek and Latin ...uages. Parents who favour him ... their patronage, may rest assured ...justice will be done those intrust... his care.

...mpolis, May 6. 3w.

Public Sale.

...rsuant to the last will and testa... of Richard Owings, late of Anne ...del county, deceased, the subscri... will offer at public sale, at the late ...ling of the deceased, on Elk Ridge, ...riday the 21st day of May next, ...he following Property, to wit: ... Draught Horses, 2 Saddle Hors... ...ows with Calves, Flock of Sheep, ...ons and Geers, Plantation utensils, ...n in the ground, and many other ...cles too tedious to enumerate. ...ms will be made known on the day ...le. Sale to commence at eleven ...ck.

SAMUEL OWINGS, JAMES OWINGS, Ex'rs. ...ay 6. tf.

...nce-George's County Court, APRIL TERM, 1819.

(In Chancery.)

...rdered, That the sale made and re... ...d by Zephaniah Prather, trustee for ...sale of the real estate of John Bing, ...atified and confirmed, unless cause ...hewn to the contrary before the 3d ...day in June next, provided a copy ...his order be inserted once in each ...three successive weeks, in some one ...he newspapers in Annapolis, before ...third Monday in June next. The ...rt states the amount of sales to be ...7 50.

...Test, ED HARWOOD, Reg Cur. Can. ...ay 6. 3w

NOTICE.

...am authorised to sell the house & ...in the city of Annapolis, now oc... ...ied by Mrs. Green. The lot is h... ...e one and has a front on three ...ets. An indisputable title will be ...n.

...day 6, 1810. T. H. Carroll. tf.

FOR SALE,

...a likely Negro Girl, 17 years old, ...ave for life but not to be sold out ...the state of Maryland. For terms ...ly to Mr. *Joseph Sands*, in Anna... ...s.

...May 6. 4w.

Was Committed

...to the gaol of Anne Arundel county ...runaway, a negro man named BEN, ...says he is the property of the Wi... Robinson on Severn. He is about ...years of age, five feet eight and a ...f inches high, well made, stout and ...ong. His cloathing is a cotton yarn ...sedabout, an old pair of trowsers of ...same, old linen shirt, cotton ditt... ...air of white yarn stockings, and old ...hat His owner is requested to prove ...perty, pay his gaol fees and expens... ...otherwise he will be sold as the law ...ects.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A. A. County, ...ay 6. 2

SKETCH OF WESTERN AFRICA.

From the Journal of the late Rev. Samuel J. Mills, one of the Agents of the American Colonization Society, deputed to explore the western coast of Africa, with a view to the establishment of a Colony of Free People of Colour from the United States.

EXTRACTS.—[CONTINUED.]

Monday, 30th March, 1818.

A part of the day has been occupied in taking our departure for our tour down the coast. About 3 P.M. we made sail and beat our way down to Cape Sierra Leone, which we passed before night. As our African captain is afraid of damage to the ship by running in the night, we came to anchor a few miles from the Cape. The high ridges of the mountains present a pleasing prospect, and the more so, as we know that hosannas are sung to Zion's King, upon their very summit. So God has kindly ordered: the chain is broken, and the captive slave is free.

Plantain Islands, Tuesday 31st March.

This morning early we were in sight of the Bananas. They afford a handsome prospect. We propose to call on Thomas Caulker, the head man of the islands, who is understood to have influence with Somano, and other kings in Sherbro.

At 9 A.M. we anchored off the Bananas, and went to pay our respects to Caulker. He met us at the landing, and invited us to his house. After we had conversed together some time, and walked about the town, we took our seats in a spacious room, furnished with chairs, tables, etc. Mr. K. presented Mr. C. a few bars of tobacco and powder, and stated to him our character, and the objects of our visit to Africa. He said that we had been sent by the friends of Africans in America, to find a place where a colony might be formed to which the descendants of Africans in America might resort; and as we were going down to see king Sherbro, we wished to consult with him too, as we knew that he had considerable influence with those on whom we were to call He said our design was like Paul Cuffee's, whom Mr. C had known. I then observed that he knew how the people had been carried from this country some hundreds of years past. Many of their descendants were now free. Some had already returned to this country: others wished to return if a good place could be found for a colony, and the kings favoured the plan. Caulker, who appears to be a sensible man, said, he was pleased with our object and wished we might succeed. He thought it would be a very good thing for this country, if a colony could be formed at Sherbro. He said a settlement might be formed as we proposed, on the Camaranca river which he claimed as his territory; but that large vessels could not pass the bar of the river. We said that on some accounts a settlement further down the coast would be preferred, as the colony of Sierra Leone claimed the north bank of the Camaranca. He said he would send his son and nephew with us to the Plantains, and to Sherbro, to tell his desire to favour us, and his wish that they would do the same. He charged the young men to tell the kings our object was a good one.

He ordered his table to be set. It was furnished with boiled fowls, & cassada. The cassada resembles, in taste and shape, the artichoke. When coming away, he gave us a sheep, which was about the value of our present to him. He is about forty years of age, and has a large family of wives and children.

We left the Bananas at 12, and arrived at the Plantains at 3 P.M. a distance of twenty miles. George Caulker, head man of the Plantains, is a nephew of Thomas Caulker of the Bananas, and has spent 6 or 7 years in England, for education.

The head man received us in a friendly manner, and invited us into his house, which was a very convenient building. We laid before him a small present, and made known the object of our visit. He expressed a fear that the colony would hereafter claim more territory than it ought. Sierra Leone had now become powerful, and had already taken a considerable extent of territory under their direction. He said the kings would have less objection to an American colony if the people of colour were to govern the colony themselves. They are afraid that white men will take their country from them, but they will not have the same fears of their brethren. We told him that we were of the opinion that the good men, in our country, who sent us here, would be well satisfied to have the colonists govern themselves, if the proper persons could be found among them. If the white people should interfere, and appoint a governor of the colony, it would be only to give it stability and security; and, whatever part they might take at first, they would be looking forward to the time when the people of colour should govern themselves. This view of the subject seemed very satisfactory to him, and he said his sentiments were the same as his uncle's, and should be pleased to have us settle at the mouth of the Camaranca.

York Island, Wednesday, 1st April.

Last night we anchored in seven fathoms water, half way between the Plantains and Sherbro Islands. Somasa, the head man of Samo, was not at home. William Ado is the head man of Jenkins. The brother of Somasa accepted our little present, and heard our words. He said as his brother was not at home, he could not turn one way or the other, i. e. presumed not to express his opinion. We walked about the island, found the water good, and the surface 15 or 20 feet above the sea. Jenkins, or the vicinity, is recommended to us as a good place to begin a colony, with a view to settle on the opposite banks of the Bagroo.

At 5 PM. we arrived at York Island, now occupied by Mr. Anderson, formerly of Bance Island. This island may be two miles long, and one broad, is low, unhealthy, and surrounded with mangroves.

We visited the ruins of an old fort or castle—walls very thick—bricks uncommonly red and hard—stone of a quality not to be found about here—probably built 200 years ago, now partly washed away by the tides.

Bendou, Thursday, 2d April.

This morning we came to Bendou. King Somano has three villages near him, and owns considerable tracts of land in different places. Soon after we anchored, he sent a canoe on board to know who were come. The messenger was told that two gentlemen had come from America to see him. We were pleased to learn that Safah of Chaa was here, as it would be necessary to see him likewise.

At 10 AM. we went on shore and found king Somano seated in the Palaver house. This is only a conical roof, supported by posts, leaving an area about twenty feet in diameter, Mr. K. took his seat near the king; Mr. B. and myself nearly in front. Safah soon made his appearance, marching along the mud walled cottages, dressed in a silver-laced coat, a superb three-cornered hat, a mantle around his neck hanging nearly to the ground, blue bafta trowsers, considerably the worse for wear; without stockings or shoes. Somano was dressed in a common gown and pantaloons, with hat and shoes. Safah is large, has a broad African face, and an inquisitive eye. Somano is rather slender, and has a face less striking: both are nearly sixty years of age. After a full introduction to the kings, we had to shake hands with the men and women, who had collected around to the number of 40 or 50. Some of our party went to the schooner for our present, before the palaver could be opened. Mr. K. left his handkerchief in the chair as a pledge that he would come back. Our present consisted of a piece of bafta, a keg of powder, a few bars of tobacco, and a small jar of rum. The last article Mr. K. was requested to obtain for us, as we were told they would in no case hold a palaver without it; and we have reason to believe our information correct. These people are only children of a larger growth, and we would hope by a temporary conformity, gradually to wean them from their vicious customs. One jar only was first set before them: they contended that there were two kings, and they must have two bottles: nor would they yield this point until a second was produced. The palaver now went on. Mr. K. stated, in a very satisfactory manner, the nature and objects of our visit: That we came from America, from Washington, the capital of the U. States: that wise and good men had agreed to help the black people who wished to come to this country: that the design was a good one, and would promote the best interests of the black people, both in America and Africa: that if they should sell or give tracts of their unimproved lands, the people who came would introduce more knowledge of the arts and of agriculture: would buy such things as they had to sell, and would sell to them such things as they wanted. They listened with attention. We made additional statements, with which they expressed their satisfaction. Safah inquired if we had any book with us. We told him we had. Mr. B. read, and Mr. K. interpreted some parts of our instructions, particularly the article which directs us to visit Sherbro.

During the discussion the kings suggested fears that an American colony would do as Sierra Leone had done, (referring to a war which in the event dispossessed king Thom of the country adjacent to the colony.) Mr. K. defended Sierra Leone, and made the kings submit to the truth of his argument. They said they were younger brothers of Sherbro, and must wait his answer. If we had applied to them for land, they would have given their consent: now they are not able to give an answer, but will send a man to speak their mind to Sherbro. They thanked us for our present, but made no return. Indeed we could hardly have desired their bounty, as they are, and ever will be, poor, while their indolent habits are indulged. They possess much good land but do not cultivate one acre in fifty, if one in five hundred. The banks of Sherbro bay are low, not exceeding twenty feet above the sea. Some places are occasionally overflowed with the tide, and covered with mangroves. High lands may be seen between the Bagroo and Deong rivers. We are inclined to think the first station should be on Sherbro island, near Jenkins, and the principal settlements on the Bagroo, nearly opposite. Sherbro bay has much the appearance of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Ohio and Natchez. The islands are numerous. The land on Sherbro island is flat and sandy, but covered with a luxuriant growth of trees, shrubs, vines, pine apple plants, etc. The water is good, though less cold than in more northern latitudes.

During our conversation, the kings named some articles which our people must bring hereafter, if an arrangement be made for land. One wanted a large hat, shoes, etc. the other wanted a silver headed cane, clothes, and especially a black horse tail, furnished with an elegant handle, which is the badge of royalty in this country.

After the palaver was over, the rum was served round in a small glass. Some became merry and noisy. We walked to two other villages on the bank, and returned to the schooner at 3 PM.

We had not been long on board when we received a troublesome visit from Somano and some of his men. He said he came to pay his respects to us, and it was the custom when the king came on board a vessel, to be treated with rum, etc. We excused ourselves that we were not on board our own ship, & could not treat the king with the same respect as we might in our own country. He left us tolerably satisfied, after being regaled with a bottle of wine, and receiving some pipes for his tobacco; but on shore he complained of our incivility. He has been long acquainted with slave traders, and it would be strange if he supported a different character under the tuition of such men.

Some of his people brought on board some mats, honey, palm oil, and rice, to trade.

Near the palaver house was a little thatched hut, not larger than a spread umbrella, called the witch or devil's house. It was filled with shells, bits of cloth, etc. In walking out from the village, I passed by the devil's bush, a thicket of shrubs and vines nearly impenetrable by any one. If a woman should be found in this bush, she would suffer death according to the law of Purrah. When we were at the Bananas, I saw a man who was tattooed, with marks and lines on his face, back and breast, and inquired of Caulker the reason of it. He said he was what the English would call a free mason, a Purrah, and known to his brethren by these marks.

In this land where altars are erected to devils, we sung the hymn, "Salvation, oh the joyful sound," etc. A number of the natives were present at our evening prayer and behaved well.

Yonie, Friday, 3d April.

Improving the wind and the tide, we crossed the bay six or eight miles to Yonie, where king Sherbro lives. The islands and the main land present a very verdant and handsome prospect.

At 8 AM. anchored at Yonie, and Messrs. K. and Mattin went on shore to prepare the way for our interview with king Sherbro and the prince Kong Couber. We may safely trust our friend K. No man's heart can be more ardent for the success of our object, and no man in Africa could probably be so useful to us under present circumstances. After his return in the afternoon, he gave us the following narrative. He met Kong Couber by the water side, who took him by the hand and led him to his house. He told the prince that two gentlemen, strangers of king Sherbro, had come. They are from America, the city of Washington, and the kings & head men there. They are sent to see king Sherbro, and obtain a place for some black people who are free in that country, and will come to sit down by king Sherbro, if he will give some ground where they may settle. The offer is made to Sherbro, but if he refuses it, the people will be settled in another place. If he gives them a place, it will be a great advantage to his children and people; for these people will bring the arts and knowledge of cultivation, and will establish schools to learn the children. We, old men, must die soon. The children will be instructed and know more than their fathers. These people will make things cheaper and plentier; they will come in quiet, without quarrels and fightings. If our people do bad, there must be a regular palaver and no arms taken up. If your people do bad, the business must be settled the same way. If it be a great crime, I suppose the bad man will be shut up and made to work hard, and no lives taken. If you want to know the truth of these things, you may send some of your sons to America for education, and perhaps some head men to see what these men say is true. To all this, and to each sentence, he said, hem, hem.

Not finding the prince disposed to say much, Mr. K. sent Mr. M. for a bottle of wine and a little tobacco. He drank a little of it, and gave the rest to his people. He then sent two fowls on board for our dinner.

The prince then told Mr. K. that all he said was true and good. But he was only a boy, and could say nothing before he saw the king. He could give no answer; he must call all the head men together, and tell them the business, that they might speak their mind, for the country belonged to all the kings and head men. But he would hold a palaver to-morrow and hear what the gentlemen would say.

This prince, Kong Couber, is the son of old king Sherbro. It is a custom of the people, when a king dies, to select a king from another family. While one of another family enjoys the name of king, this prince has the ability to preserve the power in his own hands. He is a man of superior intelligence & skilled in palavers. We shall probably be detained a week at least. It is impossible to foresee the result. We now propose to obtain a pledge that we may occupy some miles square on Sherbro island opposite the Bagroo, and tracts of land on that river including the mountains 20 or 25 miles up. The country is represented fertile with very few inhabitants, and especially in the hilly parts healthy. Large vessels may safely come to Jenkins, & there are four fathoms water up the Bagroo.

(To be continued.)

From the Mercantile Adv. of this morning.

Late from South America.—The fast sailing ship Sachem, Hillard, arrived at this port yesterday from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 10th of March. We have received a file of papers of a late date, and a long letter from a correspondent at that place. From W. G. D. Worthington, Esq. late consul at Buenos Ayres, who has arrived in this ship, we have been politely favored with an interesting detail of recent occurrences in South America, of which we have only time to notice a part in this day's paper.

Mr. Worthington left Chili on the 29th of January, and made the journey across the continent from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres in 21 days, on horse-back, distance computed at 420 leagues.

It was reported the U. S. frigate Macedonian, arrived at Valparaiso about the beginning of February.

The President's message had been received at Buenos Ayres, and some remarks made upon it in the papers. They seem to attribute the non-recognition of their independence by the U. States to the impression which had been made this side of the tropics, respecting their party dissentions. They expected that their sovereignty would have been acknowledged in consequence of the favorable reports which they anticipated from the commissioners in the Congress; but they did not appear to bear the disappointment in an improper manner.

Chili was by the last accounts freed from the Royalists. Sanchez, who commanded there, after being beaten at Santa Fe, had retired amongst the American Indians. On the 14th Jan. Lord Cochran sailed from Valparaiso with his squadron, consisting of the Maria Isabel, (the frigate taken from the Spaniards,) the San Martin, the Santero, and the Chacabuco—supposed with the intention of touching at Arica, Callao, &c. and to capture or burn the shipping at the latter place, as they had on board a large store of rockets, and provisions for four months. It was thought this naval expedition would give life and ascendancy to the Patriots in Lima. Captain Wooster, of the Lautaro, the real hero of the late naval success in Talcuhuana Bay had resigned. Lord Cochran was fond of him, and wished him to remain. His place was filled by capt. Grise, of the British navy, so that the marine of Chili is now wholly commanded by Englishmen. The British frigate Andromache, which was said to be taking off from Lima about $5,000,000, perhaps bound to Rio Janeiro, it was suspected would be intercepted by Lord Cochran, under the pretence or doctrine that she was violating her neutral character.

From our Correspondent.

Buenos Ayres, March 2.—The state of this place is truly deplorable—its trade is very much reduced in consequence of the communication with the interior being cut off by wandering hordes of Indians, well armed and mounted, who traverse the country, driving off the cattle, and committing excesses that shock humanity. All kinds of foreign goods are nominal, and the produce of the country extremely scarce and high. The credit of the government is very much reduced, its paper being at 30 per cent discount, and daily getting lower. All the regular troops have been withdrawn from this city to act against the Montoneros, or Indians, who infest the interior, but they cannot do any thing with them. Being well mounted, they always avoid a regular attack. It is said that the desertions have been very great from the troops sent out from here. The military duty of the city is now performed by the civicos, or militia, composed of the native population, and the free blacks. A mutiny took place on the 31 ult. in one of these regiments of blacks. It appears they were ordered to assemble without arms, when it was intended to propose to them to join the regular army which was acting against the Montoneros. They had a suspicion that some attempt of this kind was to be made, and appeared with arms and ammunition. To prevent a surprise they had their centinels stationed at the corners of the neighboring streets. On being harangued by their officers, requesting their consent to march, some few cried out that they were willing, but the majority declared they would not, 'for God or man', and behaved in a very riotous and insulting manner. They finally dispersed of their own accord, firing their muskets off along the streets, cheering each other, & swearing to defend their equal rights with the whites.—Measures were immediately taken by the government to check this mutinous spirit. Strong guards patrolled the streets day and night, to apprehend the blacks of the regiment, and in a short time most of them were lodged in prison.

The U. S. sloop of war Ontario, has been to Lima, where she took on board, on freight for Rio Janeiro, about a million of dollars—she stopped at Valparaiso on the 27th Dec. but slipped her hawser and put to sea again three days after, apprehending that a search was to be attempted for the specie as Spanish property—it is said that Lord Cochran advised it.

Lord Cochran's squadron put to sea suddenly on the 14th Jan. from Valparaiso, in pursuit of two Spanish frigates that they had information had sailed from Lima for Panama—they were also to make a dash at the harbor of Lima. The Chilian and Buenos Ayrean army under San Martin, about 3500 strong, was to embark for the siege of Lima as soon as the fleet returned to transport them. Captain Wooster, who commanded the O'Higgin's frigate, resigned his commission just previous to the sailing of the fleet. The reason assigned for it is this: Lord Cochrane sent on board the frigate an order for her to be ready for sea in four hours, to which Capt. Wooster sent an answer that it was impossible. Cochrane immediately repeated his order, adding that the word impossible was not in his vocabulary. Upon which Capt. Wooster threw up his commission, and the fleet sailed without him.

The ship Beaver of New York, which was restored at Lima in December last, was to come down to Valparaiso for a freight.

The Curiaso still remains here; she is under Chilian colours, commanded by Captain Delano, in that service. The Horatio continues to wear the American flag, not having been transferred in consequence of the inability of the government to pay the amount that is due for her.

Considerable apprehension is entertained here of the coming of the Cadiz Armada. Should it come out, Monte Viedo will no doubt be given up by the Portuguese, and then this river can be effectually blockaded. There cannot be a doubt of the ultimate failure of this expedition. Although the people of this country are divided among themselves, and the interior in a state of commotion, yet they would join against any foreign enemy, and so the Spaniards are universally regarded.

March 4.

It is reported that a messenger was dispatched the day before yesterday to Gen. San Martin, with orders for him to march his army to this place—it is said that he is to be named Director; and it conforms to what Pueyerredon recommends in his speech to the Congress, which I enclose you. Fear of the Cadiz expedition is no doubt the principal cause of these movements. The expedition to Lima will of course be suspended, at least, if San Martin comes this way.

Boston, April 30.

By the arrival of the brig Union, at Marblehead yesterday, in 28 days from Gibraltar, we learn that the US. ship Erie, capt. Ballard, arrived at that place 27th ult. last from Marseilles; and the frigate U. States, captain Crane, and Spark brig, capt. Nicholson, arrived on the day following. Capt. Crane was to have sailed March 30, for Norfolk. The Erie and Spark would return in a day or two up the Streights. The Washington 74, com. Stewart, with the Franklin and Guerriere, were left at Messina. Mr. Turner purser of the U. States, died on the 6th March.

Business was dull at Gibraltar—Flour 9 a 9 50 to $10. Exchange par, 54d per dollar—Spanish dollars 4 1 2 per cent advance.

Extracts of Letters.

Gibraltar, March 30.

"We left Malaga on the 24th inst. the day previous, the lawyer informed our Consul that the four Americans confined in that city, were cleared by the decision of the Court, their long imprisonment being considered a sufficient punishment. During the imprisonment of these men, our countrymen have shewn them every kindness, and particularly our Consul, George G. Barrell, Esq. who has not only advanced them money to a considerable amount, but has become individually responsible to the lawyers who have been their counsel during the trial. For this, and other similar acts towards them in the Court of Africa, he deserves the gratitude of the sufferers, and the approbation of every American.

"The frigate United States sails this evening for Norfolk, to be repaired. The Erie and Spark are here, but will return in a few days to join the squadron, who intend visiting the Tunisians, and putting them to rights; as they have lately obliged some American vessels, to shew their Mediterranean passes, although they do not attempt to board them. This the commodore will not submit to, and they of course must desist, or take the consequences."

March 26.

Confirming my last respects of the 17th inst. I have now further to advise, that since the large sale of Flour made at that time, we have no further arrivals of the article—all parcels in store are held at $10, and speculators soon expected to come forward. Tobacco remains stationary at $13, without further sales, and Rice dull at 6 1 2 per cwt; Wax is saleable at 40 a 42 per cwt. and Pipe Staves 75 a 60 per m. New York culled. Colonials continue saleable at good prices, as at foot, and India Goods generally, as dull as for some time past, without expectation of improvement. Nankeens becoming reasonable, will command 1 1 4 and 88,100 per piece.

From the Boston Patriot of Saturday.

West India Advices.

Halifax papers to the 19th inst. have been received in town, which contain the following extracts from West India papers:

Kingston, (Jam.) March 16.

The Harriet, under Swedish colours, having on board Sir Gregor M'Gregor, came into Port Royal yesterday. He was not permitted to land, and official notification was made to him from the Custom House, that the vessel must proceed to sea, as she was from St. Domingo, and the trade between that island and this colony, in foreign vessels, was prohibited by an act of Parliament.

We understand that eight vessels, composing Sir Gregor M'Gregor's squadron, with troops destined against South America, sailed from the Isle of Vache on the 11th inst. it is said they intended touching at Old Providence before they effect a landing on the Main.

St Jago de la Vega, (Jam.)
March 6.

We have been furnished with the following accurate statement of the forces arrived under Sir Gregor M'Gregor, as mentioned in a letter from one of his officers to a gentleman in this island:

Hero, brig, 19 guns, 100 seamen,	
Monarch ship, 18 guns, 210 soldiers,	
Onyx ship,	104
Petersburg Packet, do.	80
	394

A St. Domingo schooner,
M'Gregor's own schooner.

There are 16 officers in the Onyx, and 30 in the Monarch, together with the Staff of the following regiments:—Lancers, Hussars, the Hibernian, M'Gregor's and the first Light Infantry; the last is the strongest regiment he has, and consists of 150 rank and file, and commanded by Lieut. Col. Rafter, late of the 60th regiment. Capts. Ross do. Acton do. Goodeman, German, Boornack, do. Lieutenants Moore, late 60th reg't. Craig do. Vason late 46th regiment, Frimy do. Volunteers Stewart and Bratt.

This regiment, it is said, is to form the advanced guard, and was under orders to sail on the first of March, destined, as it was reported for Santa Martha, but most probably Porto Bello, fresh meat was served out to the troops twice a week, and there was no apparent want of money or credit. Two ships left England the day the Monarch sailed, to bring more troops from Ireland.

St. Thomas, Feb. 26.

Commodore Jolli has captured a great many vessels prizes to the privateers of Artigas, and also the privateer La Popa which lately captured the schooner Two Sisters of Curacoa; the Captain will be treated by Brion as a pirate. Jolli is also cruising in quest of a brig which has committed acts of piracy. Captain White, an Englishman, is second in command at Margaritta, which island may now be justly called the Gibraltar of the West Indies. It is to be garrisoned in a short time by English troops."

Feb. 27.

"Yesterday appeared off this harbour the Independent squadron under Jolli, consisting of a sloop of war, four brigs and four schooners. From the sloop of war a boat was sent on shore under the tri-coloured flag, with fourteen men and four officers, all dressed in uniform; of the latter three landed, one of whom was a captain of one of the brigs, and the other an Aid-de-Camp to Jolli. They were very cordially admitted, and received the most polite treatment. They purchased some provisions, and came probably on some important commission.

Copy of a letter dated Margaritta, Feb. 25.

Six hundred troops, belonging to the expedition of Col. English, arrived here on the 9th inst. in four transports from England. 1600 more are daily expected, of which 800 are stated to be already safely landed in Guayana; we expect our squadron here in a fortnight.

By a mail from Maturin we learn, that a bloody engagement took place at Guyabal, between our army and the Royalists, under Morales, in which we were victorious, having set fire to all the Spanish vessels constructed there.

In the province of Cumana, Domingo Montes makes frequent incursions, to the very environs of the city. Our numbers in Camanacoa are considerably increasing, & will probably amount to no less than 3000 men when called for active service.

"All is well here."

New York, May 4.

POLICE OFFICE,

City of N. York, May 3, 1819.

The following letter was placed some weeks since in possession of the police magistrates of this city. They immediately acted, as far forth as their means admitted on the information it contains. A duplicate has been transmitted to the magistrates in Cincinnatti. In consequence of the total want of pecuniary resources to develope a conspiracy of such magnitude, the magistrates in this office have concluded to place it, for the purpose of precaution, before the public. The writer is known to them, but at present, is not within their power. It is believed, that JLP. has exaggerated—yet there is no doubt of the process of a forgery extensive beyond precedent.

☞ Editors throughout the U. States may serve the public interest by publishing the letter and this introduction.

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Sept. 1818.

Sir,

I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations in getting plates engraved. I have employed Mr. "J. W." to engrave plates for the list you last forwarded me. He is a most superior engraver—but as he will not be able to execute the whole as soon as I could wish, he has employed a Mr. "L. R." and Mr. "N. P." to assist him. Mr. "N. P." is also an excellent engraver.

Since I left N. York, I have had employed no less than 7 engravers all of them pretty good workmen—but you must be sensible, that it would require a great many to perform the work I have had done. They have, all of them, except Mr. "N. P." engaged to take the bills we shall have struck from the plates of their own engraving in pay for the work. Mr. 'N. P.' is such an infernal coward, he will not consent to take any part of his pay in his own notes, so that I wish you would forward me a hundred or more dollars in good money as soon as you receive this. We shall feel the loss of Mr. Emmons very much. You have doubtless heard the particulars of his apprehension and confinement, for being concerned in robbing the Farmers and Mechanics bank of Pittsburg. I cautioned him against having any concern in it, but he would not hear me. I would not have believed him such a cursed fool as to have disclosed the whole transaction, and where the money was concealed. You have doubtless heard the particulars of this affair from some of our associates, as it occurred last spring.

A Pittsburgh paper of the 5th June, mentions the circumstance. I must confess I have had some fears that the poor penitent sinner would disclose something that would send our plans all to the devil, if not us with them. However, the time has passed on so long, that I think we may consider ourselves pretty [illegible] If you have as good success curing paper for the bills as I had in getting the plates, we be able to inundate the [illegible] States and Canada. If we take to dispatch business on scale we have commenced, require at least 3 printing The expense of erecting know will be no object, think well of having one in under your immediate one in Boston, under the of Mr. L. S B. and one place, which I will under charge of myself.

As the bills of the banks state are generally more the different sections of the you will perceive by the list I have had more plates them than any others. an idea of the unprecedented cess I have had, I will give list of the places I have in way, proceeding in alphabetical der, viz.—Albany Bank, Association, Auburn Bank, do. Bridgport, Baltimore, Catskill, Columbia at Washington city, Cape May, Delaware county, Bridge Company, Eagle, New Haven, Farmers and ics Bank, Albany, Farmers Bank county, Pennsylvania Bank of Virginia, Bank, Germantown do Hartford do Jefferson, Lansingburgh do Morris, Middletown do Middle Mount Holly do Newburgh, ark do New Haven do New State do Niagara do New do Newbern do Ontario, dence do Philadelphia Bank, rally, Phœnix do Hartford, burgh do Salem do of Massetts, Silver Lake do State of New Jersey, Troy Bank, do U. States do. (Though bye, I forgot to tell you, I despaired of finding an who would undertake to copy Sam's plate, being much more cult than the others, but Mr. has done it to a title, and comparing it with a genuine bill can perceive no difference except it may be the engraving be a little more bold, but this ference may be owing to our on paper that was whiter than genuine bills are done out to ceed, Virginia Bank, Warren and Warren do. Washington the District of Columbia, banks in the city of New York most of the above banks plates for a number of different bills.

Please to write me, and tell ther you have lately heard from W. L. R. G. who were nada when you wrote me last what success they have had. it would be well for you to look for about a dozen good, trusty, active, sly, cunning, sharp, smooth, honest fellows, as we find full employ for them in a time, but above all, act with most profound secrecy and circumspection, but you know how as well as I can tell you. If all on as well as the last six months six months more we shall be to astonish the whole world, we shall, doubtless, receive execrations, yet no matter for we are all honest enough that are found out." Heaven get rich we must; if five millions of dollars distributed among us can make us so—do say, for Bank bills are called and the devil himself could distinguish ours from genuine. is no doubt we shall [illegible] Banking establishment in the ed States, but even stub must upon its own bottom, as this is. I must not forget to tell had a narrow escape from being married since I have been here a Miss ——, a most bewitching little urchin, possessed of a handsome fortune; but an old uncle of hers a cunning old dog, wished to make some enquiries about my affairs. I being somewhat reserved and gave him an evasive answer, the impertinent puppy had the impudence to order me to quit the house. I did, which is the last time I from them.

I write by Mr. H[illegible], who directed to call on you in person. He can give you further particulars respecting our operations. You will perceive I neither inserted number or street on the envelope closing this, not knowing into what hands it might fall into.

Yours obsequiously,
(Signed) L. J. [illegible]

NB. You need not be cautious to burn this as soon as read.

RYLAND GAZETTE.

apolis, Thursday, May 13.

KIDNAPPING.

a Philadelphia paper, Reuben s, esquire, offers a reward of undred dollars for the appre- on of the persons who enticed *Henry Hudson*, a coloured man, at work on Mr. Haines' farm, Germantown; the circumstan- tending his departure, leaving nd of doubt of his having been pped. Hudson is 21 or 22 of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, s a scar under his left arm, by the cut of an axe. Every to humanity, and every good n, it is hoped, will be on the nt to detect and bring to jus- he authors of this abominable e, for which the mild laws of tates do not provide sufficient- ere punishments to deter the loned from committing. If they urely the examples which have already made of offenders. have diminished the number ices of this kind which appear journals of the country.

---

e correspondence which follows, which was translated from the sterial paper of Chili, for the York Gazette, will explain the erroneous rumours which been in circulation relative to misunderstanding between Capt. lle, of the U. S. sloop of war ario, and Lord Cochrane, com- der of the Chilian fleet:

1—Copy of a letter from Lord ochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated alparaiso, Dec. 27, 1818.

r, I have been much flattered the visit with which you have ured me, and which I consider n honour done me, in conse- nce of the station I hold as com- der in chief of the naval forces he government of Chili. I can- forget the respect due to you, will call to see you the first op- unity.

The fulfilling my duty to the go- ment I have the honour to e, is superior to all personal iderations, and I therefore beg mission to remind you, that from length of time you have been he public service, you cannot been left ignorant of the fact, when vessels of war of a fo- n nation enter friendly ports, it always been the custom to give blic salute to that flag. I know ut one exception, which was, n the American frigate Essex ved at Gibraltar in the year , which vessel omitted to sa- the flag of Lord Keith, who was the English Admiral on com- d at that station. The latter of opinion, that it was the du- f the commander of the Essex re the customary salute, or if he sed, he should leave the port diately. Instead of saluting, Essex l the port; but on the al of Commodore Truxton, he only saluted the vessel which the admiral's flag, but by the r of the same commodore, the x left Algeziras for Gibraltar, was ordered to fulfil the com- ent, not only for his former o- ion, but for his anterior return. or my part, I have no personal ments on this subject; but al- me to assure you of my profound ct for your government and person. I have the honour, &c.

2—Capt. Biddle to Lord Coch- ne, dated on board the Ontario, fore Valparaiso, Dec. 28, 1818.

r—In answer to your letter of erday, I have the honour to , that the visit which I made Lordship on my arrival, was e capacity of an officer of the S. Marine, and as a mark of my ect for the commanding officer he naval forces of the Chilian rnment.

know well that when a vessel of arrives in a foreign port, it is omary to fire a public salute, & nowledge of this circumstance what induced me when I en- d this port in January, to give al advice of my arrival to the rnor, and notify him that I ld fire the customary salute, if ould be answered with an equal ber of guns. My offer to salute not accepted, and consequently, Lordship will see with how h propriety I excuse myself for doing it. I have the honour to &c.

3—From Lord Cochrane to apt. Biddle, dated Valparaiso, ec. 28, 1818.

r—I have received the letter which you favoured me in an- swer to mine of yesterday, and beg permission to observe, that being ignorant of the rules of the Ameri- can government as respects the number of guns with which its com- manders are authorised to fire, in answering the salutes of foreign ves- sels of war who enter their ports, if you will give me your word of ho- nour that the American command- ers uniformly, without considering the comparative rank or the locality, to answer with an equal number of guns the salutes of all foreign men of war, I will give new orders that your salute shall be answered in the same way. Moreover, as in all other services with which I have had communications, it is customa- ry that the admiral's vessel should answer with two guns less, the sa- lute of the foreign vessels of war, which do not bear the ensignia of a corresponding rank, my instructions, until this moment have been confor- mably thereto.

The alteration of the usual mode of procedure, in similar circumstan- ces, (as respects the United States) must be regulated by the communi- cation which you made me upon this subject. I have the honour, &c.

No. 4—Capt. Biddle to Lord Coch- rane dated on board the Ontario, Dec. 28, 1818.

Sir—I have had the honour to receive the communication with which your Lordship honoured me this morning. The object of my former letter was to excuse myself entirely from making the salute, & consequently it is not necessary to know whether the salute of the On- tario shall be answered with an e- qual or a less number of guns. When a government vessel enters a foreign port, the salute is a mere matter of courtesy, and entirely arbitrary—it is sometimes practised, and at others it is omitted.

With respect to what your lord- ship informs me relative to the U. S. frigate Essex, I beg leave to inform your lordship, that your statement is erroneous; for commodore Trux- ton never commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean; and I am persuaded that my friend Captain Bainbridge, who commanded the Essex in 1802, would not have suf- fered himself to be ordered to leave the port in the manner you state. I have the honour, &c.

No. 5—Lord Cochrane to Captain Biddle, dated Valparaiso, same date.

Sir—The letter with which you favoured me this morning, and in which you inform me that your visit was "in your capacity of officer of the US. Marine, and as a mark of your respect for the officer who com- mands the naval forces of the Chi- lian government," you leave me to understand, that in omitting the sa- lute, you could have no intention of failing in the respect you owe the Chilian flag; the more so, when in the sentence which follows, you plainly confess that you knew "that when a vessel of war entered a fo- reign port, it is customary to fire a salute; and that the knowledge of this circumstance induced you, when you entered this port in Jan. ult. to give formal advice of your arriv- al to the government, and gave him notice that you would fire the cus- tomary salute, if it would be an- swered with an equal number of guns." Imagine, then, my astonish- ment! on receiving this evening, your written declaration in which you state, "that the object of your letter was to excuse yourself en- tirely from making the salute, and consequently it was not necessary to know whether the vessel under your command should be answered with an equal or a less number of guns."

This is a public affair, but ima- gine sir, what were my personal feelings, when I find that you add, *in the same letter*, that 'When a go- vernment vessel enters a foreign port, the salute is merely a matter of courtesy—it is entirely arbitra- ry—that it is at times practised, & at others omitted.'

Conceive, sir, I repeat, what are my particular feelings, when I com- pare your last communication with one of your former ones, in which you state, that 'when a vessel of war arrives in a foreign port, it was customary to fire a salute.' When I compare this with the offer which you made to the Governor on your arrival in January, to make the cus- tomary salute if it would be answer- ed with an equal number of guns— when I compare this with the know- ledge I have (and which is incontro- vertible) that in no part of a civil- ized nation, the power which is sa- luted, never answers with an equal number of guns.

As respects the affair at Gibral- tar, which I mentioned in my letter I have not erred in fact, although I may, perhaps, have been mistaken as to particulars of no importance.

I plainly perceive the very unfa- vourable predicament, in which you are placed, and you cannot feel it more sensibly than I do. But this will deprive me of doing that, which before the receipt of your last let- ter, would have given me great sa- tisfaction, and that is, of returning your visit, which I cannot now do consistently with my feelings, until an explanation conciliates the appa- rent contradictions which exist in your public letters. Yours, &c.

No. 6—Lord Cochrane to Captain Biddle, dated Dec. 30.

In consequence of the respect & consideration which, in your first letter, you manifested for the Chi- lian government, and the amicable intercourse which subsists, & which I hope will long continue between the United States and this country, I have to request of you, in the e- vent of your intention soon to leave the port, to be pleased to postpone your departure until after the sail- ing of the squadron, which is on the point of going to sea. Yours, &c.

Captain Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated December 30.

In answer to your Lordship's let- ter, I have the honour to inform you, that although I am anxious to put to sea without delay, and not- withstanding I had it in contempla- tion to sail this morning; yet, as I am desirous to accede to whatever may be agreeable to the Chilian go- vernment as far as it is in my pow- er, I have determined to remain in port during this day; but it will be my indispensible duty to sail to- morrow, and I hope that the delay of this day will be sufficient to ac- complish the views of the Chilian government; and, to speak the truth, as my object is to double Cape Horn, it seems to me that my de- parture cannot be in any way pre- judicial to the views of the squad- ron. I have the honour, &c.

THE REAL JUNIUS.

Copy of a letter from H. Campbell, Esq. F. A. S. to a clergyman at Oxford.

London, Suffolk-street, March 9, 1819.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—The flatter- ing and generous minded manner in which you applauded my humble ex- ertions in favour of the first of Bri- tish bards (Ossian), and the pleas- ing task you imposed upon me, to acquaint you with the transactions of the Highland Society, with re- spect to my proofs of that poet's au- thenticity (which, flatteringly you hold to be 'the only reasonable ones yet offered to the world,') impel me to inform you that I have yet had no answer from the Highland Socie- ty on the subject; but my noble name- sake, the Earl of Breadalbane, has an opinion similar to your own, of the merit of the work—and like a true Gale, has generously promised me that the honourable society will avoid the imputation of negligence, and do the author justice.

Since I last wrote to you, I have been busily and pleasurably employ- ed in another important literary pursuit, and have been as successful and happy in the result, as I was in that of my researches in Ireland.

You will have seen by the public prints, that the will of the late Sir P. Francis, is totally void of any clue that would lead to the real au- thor of "The letters of Junius."— Though his testy answer to Mr. Rodgers, when interrogated on the subject by that gentlemen at lord Holland's, makes it evident to the world, that he particularly wished to have been considered the cele- brated author. Hence you will in- fer, that the Edinburgh Reviewers, though passable critics, have not yet attained the second sight, so peculi- ar to their countrymen, less gifted with the glamoury of metaphysics than they are.

To be brief with my Rev. Friend, I hasten to acquaint him, that the Uni- versity of Oxford has the honour of having given to the world that high priest of political scrutiny, Junius, in one of her greatest orna- ments of oratory, and deep literature —the late Dr. Wilmot—and that he was consecrated by England's once illustrious prime minister, lord Chatham, and by Lords Sondes and Archer, at whose house several of his celebrated letters were written, and thence conveyed to Mr. Wilkes, who communicated them to Woodfall the printer. This, my dear, sir, is not fancy. The fac similies of Wood- fall and Hessey, and Taylor, are now before me, contrasted with MSS. of the late Dr. Wilmot—and there is not nor cannot be a shadow of doubt, but the same hand traced the characters.

If there could be any doubt for a moment entertained of the fact, it would entirely be done away by the signature of Lord Chatham to one of the papers now before me, where- in that illustrious statesman pro- mises "to indemnify Dr. Wilmot for any losses he may incur by pub- lishing his Political Essays;" and farther by the death bed avowal of the Doctor himself, declaring in the most solemn and feeling manner, "that he, (Doctor Wilmot), only was the author of the letters at Ju- nius!" The paper was then sealed and delivered to his amiable niece, (a daughter to the late Duke of Cum- berland, (his friend) with strict in- junctions that she was not to open it until seven years after his death, which I need not add, was faithful- ly attended to. On the whole, the comparison of the MSS. in the pos- session of Woodfall, and that of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," now in the possession of Sir Richard Philips, and those in the possession of his niece, un- controvertibly assert that Dr. Wil- mot was the author of the works in question.

The absurdity of the claims of the adherents and sticklers of Sir P. Francis, to place him in the chair of Junius, is so palpable, that I won- der how any person who has atten- tively read the letters of that au- thor, could for a moment hesitate to pronounce him one of the most un- likely men to produce such writings, or to whom such writings should be ascribed! The Knight was only 22* years old, when the letters first ap peared, & the Doctor was 51! The pointed elegance and acumen of his nervous style had been twenty years a subject of admiration at the uni- versity; and he had long been to Mr Pitt and others what Dean Swift is reported to have been to Harley, Earl of Oxford. To me every sentence of the celebrated letters pourtray their emanation from a comprehensive, deep, enlight- ened, and well matured mind—not the mind of a clerk of 22 when the flare and frivolities of youth are o ten more attended to than the ex- pansion of intellect; and such I have been told was really the case of Sir P. Francis at that age!

The limits of my paper will not allow me at present to cite extracts from the letters of Lord Chatham and his colleagues to the Doctor, but I might do so, and they would convince—such a chain of unques tionable evidence I never before saw.

With an elegance of person the Doctor possessed the easy polite- ness of a courtier, and, with the as- sistance of his intriguing friend, Harry Beauclerk, he, like the great Lord Stair when Ambassador in France, turned appearance & man- ners to advantage. On laying aside the clerical costume, and assuming the bag and sword, he was par fi- nesse introduced by Beauclerk to the celebrated Mrs. Abingdon, the then mistress of Lord Shelburne; and through his intimacy with that lady, he acquired a knowledge of the private views and transactions of Lord S——, that was useful to him while before the public as Junius.

I could recite what would fill a volume, of the Court transactions of those and later times, but I find that I have written to the end of my pap r.—However, you may place the firmest affiance in what I have written from the proofs before me, that Dr. Wilmot, and no other man on earth, wrote "The letters of Ju- nius."

And that I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, very faithfully, your Credat Ju- daeus Apella, H. CAMPBELL.

*He was 28 years.

Westchester, (Pa.) May 5.

Some time last October, Mr. Ca- leb Matlack, of this neighbourhood, lost his pocket book, containing a note of hand for 30 dollars, a ten dollar bank bill, and some other pa- pers. On Saturday last as he was at work near the spot where he sup- posed it was lost, his faithful dog came running to him with the pock- et book in his mouth. On examin ation its contents were fortunately in so good a state of preservation that nothing will be lost.—Record.

Relative to the report of the ces- sion of Cuba, "the editor of the Sa- vannah Republican states, that there was a rumour of the kind in circu- lation on the 13th ult. and after ma- ture inquiry, and not being able to trace it to any authentic source, he is induced to consider it a mere 'hum.'

CHEAPER GOODS
THAN EVER!!!

The subscriber has just returned from
PHILADELPHIA,
WITH HIS
SECOND SUPPLY
OF
SPRING
And Summer
GOODS,

Which he will Sell at reduced Prices,
For Cash only.
RICHARD RIDGELY.
May 13. 4w.

300 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway, from the subscriber, living on South River, in Anne Arundel coun- ty, Maryland, on Tuesday night the 4th inst. three young Negro Men:

MOSES,

Alias Moses Johnson, aged about 30 years, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, very black and well set, round & plea- sant countenance when spoken to, no particular marks recollected; his cloth- ing when he eloped, was a round drab coloured overjacket, trowsers of mixed brown cloth, shirt of common osnaburg, and felt hat

DAVY BOSTON,

Very nearly of the same description of Moses, (aged about 20 years,) except his complexion, which is rather of a yel- low cast, has a mark on the left side of his mouth, or rather on the cheek, which is about one inch long and rais- ed the thickness of a large knitting- needle; this mark cannot fail of being perceived if examined, by which Davy cannot be mistaken—his clothes it is deemed unnecessary to describe, as he has no doubt changed them

DICK BOSTON,

Aged about 18 years, brother to Davy, rather slender, and of a dark complex- ion, approaching to black; is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a fine set of teeth, thick lips, and rather a surly countenance; his clothing consisting of short blue coat and pantaloons, osna- burg shirt, and a wool hat. Each of them were in possession of a pair of strong shoes well nailed.

I will give for the apprehension of the above described negroes, if secured in any gaol in the state of Maryland so that I get them again, 150 dollars, or 50 dollars for either of them, and if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get them again, I will give 300 dollars, and in proportion for either of them

SOLOMON SPARROW.
May 13 tf.

Wm. Ross & George Stein,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Carpen- tering and Cabinet Making Business, at the Shop nearly opposite Mr. Jere- miah Hughes's store. They solicit a share of public patronage, and assure those who favour them with their pat- ronage, that no exertions shall be spar- ed to give satisfaction.
May 13. 3w.

N. J. Watkins,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Tenders his thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and a- vails himself of the opportunity of notifying them that he has just received and opened an as- sortment of

GOODS

Suitable for the present and ap- proaching seasons, viz
Superfine French and English blue Cloths,
Black, brown, mixed, and other co- lours,
Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cas- simeres,
Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other Goods for Summer wear.
Which will be made up to suit his pat- rons in the most fashionable style, on the shortest notice and best terms.
April 22. tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni ex- ponas, to me directed from Anne-Arun- del county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of May next, at the house of Mr Ed- ward Duvall of Jesse, on Carroll's Ma- nor, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, sundry Valuable Negroes, to wit: one Negro Man named Daniel, one Negro Wo- man named Rachel, and child named Alebino, and one other Negro named Maria; being seized and taken as the property of said Duvall, to satisfy a debt due Zadoch Duvall

R. WELCH, of Ben. late shff. A. A. County.
April 15. 5

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT

To relieve the People of this State, as far as practicable, from the evils arising from the demands made on the Banks of this State for Gold & Silver by Brokers, and to prohibit the officers of the different Banks from buying and selling Bank notes of the Banks of this State at a less price than their nominal value.

Passed Feb. 17, 1819.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer, of any of the banks of this state, to deal or traffic directly or indirectly, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging the notes of any of the banks of this state, at and for a price or sum less than the nominal value of such notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor directly or indirectly to employ for that purpose any broker, agent or debtor to any of the said banks, or any other person or persons whatsoever, nor to engage or employ any person or persons in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, any such notes as aforesaid, for the purpose of depositing the same in any of the banks of this state, and if any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer of any of the banks of this state, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading any or either of the provisions contained in this section such person so convicted, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the notes so bought or sold bartered or exchanged.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to be engaged in, or to follow the business, employment or traffic, directly or indirectly, by any ways or means whatsoever, by themselves or by others, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging the notes of any of the banks of this state, for a price or sum in gold or silver less than the nominal value of such note so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor to barter or exchange the notes of any of the banks of this state for the notes of any other of the banks of this state, for a less price or sum than the nominal value of such notes so bartered or exchanged; and if any person or persons, or officer or officers, of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding double the amount of the gold or silver so as afore said bought or sold, or of the notes so as aforesaid bought or sold, bartered or exchanged.

3 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, other than the banks incorporated by the laws of this state, or the exporters thereof beyond sea, or the manufacturers of gold & silver to buy any gold or silver coined, at or for a price or sum in the notes of any of the banks of this state higher or for a greater sum than the nominal value of such notes; and if any person or persons or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money double the amount of the gold or silver so bought or sold; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the importer of any gold or silver from selling or disposing of the same in any manner, or to any person such importer shall deem proper, or to prevent any person or persons from buying gold or silver coin, unless the same be with an intention to sell the same at a premium.

4 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any of the banks of this state, nor of any of the officers thereof, either directly or indirectly, to sell or dispose of any gold or silver coined, for a price or sum more than the standard value thereof, and any bank, or any officer thereof, so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so sold or disposed of.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to ask, demand or receive, from any of the several incorporated banks of this state, any gold or silver with the intent or design to make profit thereof, or to obtain a premium therefor; and any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, who shall be duly convicted of receiving from any of the banks of this state, any gold or silver, contrary to the provisions of this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so received as aforesaid

6 And be it enacted, That the courts of law in this state, in the construction of this act, shall consider the same as remedial, and shall give such a construction thereto, as shall be calculated to restrain any evasion by any subtlety or devise whatever of any of the provisions thereof.

7 And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the courts of law in this state, in the trial of any case under this act, to enforce and compel any person who may be a party to any of the transactions prohibited by this act, to give evidence in all and every thing relating thereto; but no evidence to be given by any person shall be used against him in any trial for the like offence.

8. And be it enacted, That all forfeitures or penalties arising or accruing under this act shall be recovered by action of debt in the name of this state and the informer, or by bill of indictment in the name of this state in the court of the county having cognizance thereof, and one half of the forfeiture or penalty so recovered shall go to the informer, and the other to the state.

9. And be it enacted, That if any person duly convicted of any offence under and in virtue of this act, shall not pay the forfeiture or penalty recovered against him, on such conviction such person shall be committed to the gaol of the county, in which such conviction shall be had; and if he shall not within twenty days after such commitment pay the said forfeiture or penalty, then it shall and may be lawful for the court wherein the said conviction shall be had, to sentence such person to undergo a confinement in the common gaol of the county, for a period of time not exceeding one year, and be treated in such manner as the said court shall direct.

May 6. 3w.

An act to establish a new Election District in Baltimore county.

Passed Feb 8, 1819.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a new election district, to be called The Eighth District, shall be established in Baltimore county, which district shall be bounded as follows: beginning at the head of tide water, at the mouth of the Little Falls of Gunpowder, and running up the said falls to the old Harford road near Amoss's mill, and from thence down the said road, passing Cromwell's bridge, to Thomas Mills's dwelling house on said road; and from thence to the head of the White Marsh Run, and down the said run to tide water on Bird's river, and thence round with the shore of said river and Gunpowder River to the place of beginning.

2 And be it enacted, That all elections for said district shall be holden at the public house therein now kept by Abraham King, under the like authority and regulations as elections are or may be holden in other districts of the county, and all voters residing within the limits of said district, and none other, shall vote at the elections to be therein holden, and not elsewhere, under the like privileges and duties of voters in their other districts respectively.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, from and after the first Monday in October eighteen hundred and twenty one, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding

May 6. 3m.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland,

Will meet according to the rules of the Society, on the *second Wednesday in June next*, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Hotel in the city of Annapolis The members are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be submitted to the Society. It is requested that all persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, implements of Husbandry, household manufactures, samples of good Tobacco, roots & seeds, will exhibit them on the day of meeting; also any Report, Essays, Experiment, Model or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit.

Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles and matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums, where they think the articles or matters offered are deserving.

The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr. W. Brewer's Hotel, on Monday the 7th day of June next.

Richd Harwood, of Thos Sec'ry

April 29, 1819

American Pharmacopœia.

Whereas a majority of the incorporated Medical Societies and Medical Schools in the middle states, have agreed to send delegates to the District Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of June, AD 1819; therefore,

"Resolved, That the District Convention in the middle states, for the formation of a Pharmacopœia, be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of June AD. 1819." Extract from the proceedings of the committee of correspondence.

Attest,

L. SPALDING. M D. Sec'y.

New York, 2d April, 1819.

*** Editors of newspapers in the middle states, are respectfully requested to give this one insertion.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber will issue, in the month of [illegible] the first number of a [illegible] publication, to be printed on a single sheet, the size of a common newspaper.

As from the plan of the proposed publication, and the nature of its contents, it ought to become a work of permanent quality, it will be printed in the quarto form, so as to be more conveniently preserved, in volumes

A principal portion of each number, will be reserved for essays on Agriculture, treating, the best principles of managing live stock—and, in short, for observations on all the various branches of rural and domestic economy.—The next portion for original and selected articles on miscellaneous subjects, and a brief chronicle of passing events.—And, finally, the country subscriber may rely upon finding in each number a correct account of the prices of country produce, and of the principal articles in the common markets.

This brief expedition will enable the reader to comprehend clearly the scope of the intended publication; which, taking its name from its most prominent feature, will be "THE AMERICAN FARMER," and addressing itself to the interests of all classes, it will not in any way interfere, in mere party contentions. There appears now, happily, to be a growing fondness throughout our country, for agricultural research and experiment; and there can be no doubt that a publication of this nature which should communicate the efforts making, and the lights already acquired by experience, in other states and countries, would excite a feeling of emulation, and give an impulse to public spirit in Maryland, from which the best consequences might be expected to result. "The American Farmer" will open a new ground, and is not intended, or in its nature, calculated to interfere with any established publication.

For the manner in which his undertaking will be executed, the subscriber can offer only the pledge of some little experience in, and an ardent predilection for agricultural pursuits. Besides a valuable collection already made, he has taken measures to be supplied with the new publications of our own country and of Europe, and he expects to be aided by the correspondence of intelligent landholders With these explanations, offered in sincerity & truth, he informs those who may feel disposed to subscribe, that "The American Farmer" will be published for $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Seven hundred subscribers are already obtained, and some extra numbers will be stricken off, to give complete files to those who may make early application.

☞ Subscriptions will be received by me, at No. 8 Calvert street.

J. S. SKINNER.

P. S. All Editors who will give this address one or two insertions, will lay the Editor under an obligation to reciprocate the favour in any way in his power.

J. S. S.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaister and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorized to contract for the land

GEORGE HOGARTH.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Just Published and for Sale at

GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.

Annapolis, Dec 10. tf.

FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store,)

The Law altering and amending

The Charter of this City,

IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Price—12½ Cents.

Feb. 25.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds,

Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

Female Academy.

The subscriber encouraged by the patronage of many citizens of the first respectability in this city, has opened an Academy for Young Ladies, where they are instructed in the English and French Languages, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. &c. at the price of $10 per quarter.

He teaches also the French language to Gentlemen attending from 7 to 9 o'clock, at the same price.

A few more scholars will be accepted at either establishment.

CHARLES F. LUSSER.

Annapolis, April 22, 1819.

For further particulars enquire at Mr. Wm. Brewer's Tavern.

Treasury Office,

Annapolis, April 26, 1819.

Whereas by a Resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1818, relative to the collection of public debts, it was

"Resolved, That the Treasurers of the Eastern and Western Shores, be and they are hereby directed, to proceed in the collection of the debts due to the State from individuals, banks & counties, of their respective shores, as provided by law, and to cause suits to be brought for the same, whenever it may be necessary and thought available to do so, and to report annually to the legislature the progress of such suits, and the situation of all such suits."

Therefore, in pursuance of the above recited resolution, the undersigned, Treasurer of the Western Shore, requests all debtors to the State to discharge their respective balances, which are payable into the Treasury of the Western Shore, on or before the first of July next, immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment. and all penalties incurred by the clerks, sheriffs and collectors, on the Western Shore, will be exacted. This notice, it is expected will be attended to, as it will save the debtors a considerable expense, and relieve the officer from the disagreeable task of enforcing the collection.

B. Harwood, Jr. W. S. Md.

N. B The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; Herald and Examiner, Frederick town; Gazette and Star, Eastern Torch Light & Herald, Hager's-town, are requested to publish the above once a week for 4 successive weeks, and charge the State of Maryland

---

FOR SALE.

A stout, healthy, young Negro Man,

Who has been accustomed to plantation work. For terms apply to Andrew Slicer, Annapolis, or the subscriber, *Elizabeth Robinson.*

North Side of Severn

April 29

To the Public.

Whereas we have been informed that some evil disposed person or persons have been industriously circulating reports, calculated to injure our characters, relative to a purchase made by us from the captain of the schooner Libertard, (which came on shore on Parker's Island bar, on the 24th of January last,) of the said schooner, then a wreck, and all that could be saved from the same.

We beg the public to suspend their opinion for the present, as we have commenced suits against the revenue officer at Annapolis, and others concerned, for the recovery of our property, unjustly detained and destroyed until the termination of those suits, when the matter will be placed in its proper point of view.

GUSTAVUS WEEMS,
GEORGE WEEMS,

Huntingtown, Calvert county,
April 5, 1819.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H Harwood resided, about three miles above M'Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1 2 acres. The roads from M'Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1 4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos

Annapolis, Oct. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank. They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER.

Annapolis, Feb. 11.

Elkridge Academy.

The subscriber encouraged by his friends and the public, [illegible] second session will commence on the first Monday of May, and end on the last of September. In this School the Latin and Greek languages will be taught with particular attention to pronunciation and quantity. Mythology and the antiquities of Greece and Rome are carefully embraced in the understanding of the poets. He enters into the spirit of the American system—and Ancient and Modern Geography with Arithmetic, and the use of Globes, Geometry are introduced into those who are designed for it. The latter advantageously [illegible] has been recently published by the liberal contributions of the [illegible] the healthiness of the [illegible] convenience to Baltimore [illegible] include the [illegible] of public confidence.

[illegible] obtain a portion of public [illegible] Of himself and his qualifications for the discharge of the office to which he aspires, the subscriber [illegible] tances; but as the public [illegible] thing to rest their confidence [illegible] certificate is subjoined from [illegible] man, Esq. Va. [illegible] standing and [illegible] me great pleasure to [illegible] probation of your conduct [illegible] pecting the superintendance [illegible] London Academy) and every [illegible] lation in which you stood [illegible] progress of my son under [illegible] much greater than with any [illegible] structor, and I very much [illegible] he is not with you now. If [illegible] you any satisfaction, or serve [illegible] any way, I can add, that I [illegible] Jefferson speak in terms of [illegible] probation of your qualifications [illegible] duct as a tutor." [Mr. Jefferson] his grandson Eppes under [illegible] Certificates of similar import [illegible] furnished by Colonel Galloway, [illegible] of the Trustees NL. Academy, [illegible] Redford, Esq Prest of Farmers [illegible] Va and Allen Taylor, Esq. [illegible] happy also to add a similar [illegible] from Col. Charles S. Ridgely, [illegible] Elkridge; to whom I am permitted [illegible] refer the public further.

Terms one hundred dollars per [illegible] sion, paid in advance; pupils find [illegible] bed and bedding.

A. H. DASHIELL

Elkridge Academy, April 22.

P. GUIGON,

A Pupil of the Royal Dancing Academy at Paris, and Teacher at Baltimore,

Begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this city, that he has opened a Dancing School, which will be open [illegible] times a week at the Ball Room [illegible] o'clock to half past 6 o'clock for Ladies, and from half past [illegible] past seven o'clock for young Gentlemen. A School for Gentlemen, who desire to learn the new steps and new Cotillions will take place after the other [illegible] are up.

Mr P. G intends to give Public Balls. He intends also to open a School in Queen Anne provided he can procure a certain number of scholars.

He hopes to obtain those the confidence which the inhabitants of Annapolis have bestowed upon him.

Terms 12 dollars per quarter, paid in advance.

Mr P. Guigon [illegible] give lessons in the French language.

May 6

Was taken up

Adrift on Monday last, near [illegible] Point, AN ARK, one hundred [illegible] long, and sixteen feet wide. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN DEAD

May 6, 1819.

WATERS & STEUART,

Saddle & Harness Makers,

CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS,

Having formed a co partnership, keep an extensive assortment of [illegible] DLERY, made up in the best and most elegant manner, which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash.

☞ All those indebted to Waters, are requested to make immediate payment.

March 25.

CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from trusting or dealing with my negroes in any manner, as I am determined not to pay the law will not respect to pay.

JNO. H. BROWN

March [illegible]

Sunday School.

The subscribers to the Sunday Schools, are respectfully informed their annual subscription will be due the last day of this month, and requested to leave it in the hands of Mr. Shaw, who has the subscription.

April 29, 1819.

Just Published,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed Dec. Session, 1818

Price—$1 00.

April 9.

ARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

L. LXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1819. No. 34.]

...NTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
...ONAS GREEN,
...ON-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
...Three Dollars per Annum.

...Bank of Prince-George's County,
April 29th, 1819.
...lders of stock in this institu... hereby notified, that the third ... of five dollars on each share, ...d to be paid at the Banking ... Upper Marlborough, on the ... July next. Under the char... any stockholder shall fail to ...ular payment of any instal... money in Bank shall remain ...m interest, and not entitled to ... until such instalment shall ...n made good, and the dividend ...r to be made to such stock... as well upon the money regu... as upon that paid after de... all be computed only from the ...t such instalment was made

...order of the Board,
...RUEMAN TYLER, Cash'r.
...w.

...I. VAN WOMER,
...ectfully informs the citizens of ...lis, that he has removed his ...rom the *old* Theatre to the ...ely occupied by Mr James ..., in Church-street, where he has ...ms; one for males and the o... exclusively for females. Also, that ...es Reading, Writing, Arithme... English Grammar, Geography, ...ing, and the Greek and Latin ...ges. Parents who favour him ...eir patronage, may rest assured ...tice will be done those intrust... ...s care.
...apolis, May 6. 3 ...w.

Public Sale.

...ant to the last will and testa... of Richard Owings, late of Anne ... county, deceased, the subscri... will offer at public sale, at the late ...g of the deceased, on Elk Ridge, ...day the 21st day of May next, ... *following Property, to wit:* ...Draught Horses, 2 Saddle Hors... with Carts, Flock of Sheep, ...s and Geers, Plantation utensils, ... in the ground, and many other ... too tedious to enumerate. ... will be made known on the day ... Sale to commence at eleven ...

...SAMUEL OWINGS, } Ex'rs.
...JAMES OWINGS, } Ex'rs.
...y 6. 3 tf.

...ce-George's County Court,
APRIL TERM, 1819.
(In Chancery.)
...ered, That the sale made and re... by Zephaniah Prather, trustee for ...le of the real estate of John Bing, ...fied and confirmed, unless cause ...wn to the contrary before the 3d ...ay in June next, provided a copy ...e order be inserted once in each ...ree successive weeks, in some one ... newspapers in Annapolis, before ...ird Monday in June next. The ...t states the amount of sales to be ... 50.
...Test, ED. HARWOOD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
...y 6. 3 ...w.

NOTICE.

...m authorised to sell the house & ... the city of Annapolis, now oc... by Mrs Green. The lot is a ... one and has a front on three ...ts. An indisputable title will be ...n.
...y 6, 1819. 3 *T. H. Carroll.* tf.

FOR SALE,

...likely Negro Girl, 17 years old, ...ve for life, but not to be sold out ...e state of Maryland. For terms ...y to Mr. *Joseph Sands*, in Anna ...
...ay 6. 3 4w.

Was Committed

...o the gaol of Anne Arundel county ...runaway, a negro man named BEN, ... says he is the property of the Wi... Robinson on Severn. He is about ...ears of age, five feet eight and a ... inches high, well made, stout and ...g. His clothing is a cotton yarn ...nabout, an old pair of trowsers of ...same, old linen shirt, cotton ditto, ...ir of white yarn stockings, and old ...hat. His owner is requested to prove ...perty, pay his gaol fees and expens... otherwise he will be sold as the law ...cts.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.
A. County.
...ay 6. 3

From the European Magazine for February, 1819.

THE LYKEWAKE DIRGE.*

Thou hast looked on the wimpling burn,
Thou hast gather'd the summer fern;
If there never was maiden then
Wept for thee in the trysting glen,
Spirit, pass.

If there never was in thy youth
Tho't of joy and speech of truth;
If thou hast sate beneath the alk,
And ne'er pu'd branch for true love's sake,
Nor linger'd at thy dear one's knee,
Nor tho't her beauty best to see,
Pass!—but thou hast not in thy heart
One spark that can from earth depart.

If thou hast never turn'd away
From frenzy cleft or greenwood brae,
To look upon the old roof tree
Where once thy brother dwelt with thee;
If that roof tree is not more dear
Than marble halls and princely cheer,
O then in heaven there will nothing be
That can claim brotherhood with thee.

If thou hast looked on the starry skies,
And wish'd to have their thousand eyes,
To seek and find a lady rare,
That with thy fancy might compare;
Or if thou hadst ever ask'd the sun
To lend thee of his day-beams one,
That thou might'st every day be bright,
And carry gladness to her sight;
Pass to heaven!—for thy dreams have been
Of beauty such as there is seen;
Pass—for on earth thou couldst not find
One woman's love to match thy mind.

If thou hast not, tho't thy feast was poor
When thy father's friend forgot thy door;
If the hand of a stranger laid the clay
On thy mother's head of silver grey;
If thy sister sat in her woe alone,
And thy brother mourn'd thy cold hearth stone,
Pass away!—for the chill of death
Has been with thee since thou hadst breath;
Pass!—thy spirit alone will wait
Naked and cold at Heaven's gate!

If thou canst not call an hour to mind
When thou didst love all human kind,
Pass!—for thou hast not since thy birth
One honour'd heaven or hallow'd earth:
But if thou hast ever hop'd and strove
To bind this world in one bond of love,
O keep that hope to eternity!
That hope must stay in heaven with thee!
Spirit, pass!

*Highlanders address such a song to those whose remains they watch.

SKETCH OF WESTERN AFRICA.

From the Journal of the late Rev. Samuel J. Mills, one of the Agents of the American Colonization Society, deputed to explore the western coast of Africa, with a view to the establishment of a Colony of Free People of Colour from the United States.

EXTRACTS.—[CONTINUED.]

Yonie, Saturday, 4th April, 1818.

We went on shore to attend the palaver. Kong Couber met us where we landed, in a friendly manner, & introduced us to king Sherbro. He was sitting in the door of his hut, barefoot, with a cap and three-cornered hat on his head, dressed in a calico gown, and some folds of country cloth, with a large silver headed cane in his left hand, and a horse tail, the regal badge, in his right. He is about sixty years of age. We walked together under a large cola tree, which furnished an excellent shade. Sherbro seated himself in a great chair, Mr. K. on his right hand; Couber on a large mat before the king; Mr. B. and myself near the foot of the tree in front; the people, 50 or 60 in number, were seated in a circle, some on mats, and some on the ground; the women and children around the circle behind the men. Some of the people were dressed in gowns, extending from the neck to the feet; some in blankets of the country cloth, wrapped around the body; some, particularly the young, in narrow strips of cloth; while the children were not burdened with any clothes at all.

Our present of bafta, tobacco, &c. was placed on a mat in the centre of the circle. After the usual ceremonies in opening a palaver, our character, and the object of our visit was made known. Good and great men, in America, had sent us to talk to king Sherbro about the children of those African people, who, in times past have been carried from Africa to America. Some of them are free to go where they please, and some of them think of returning to the land of their fathers. Some people in our country think of helping them, and have sent us to speak with Sherbro and other kings, to see if lands may be given to these strangers to sit down quietly. The people who come, by cultivating the ground, & by a knowledge of the arts, will increase the necessaries and conveniencies of life. We come as messengers of peace and good tidings—no arms in our hands—wish no war. If the kings consent to our wishes, and the people obtain a quiet settlement here, we think they will establish schools to instruct all the children. They will bring the book of God with them; and when you are able to understand it, we hope it will make you more happy while you live here, and after you die. What word will king Sherbro send back to the people in our country?

Parts of our instructions were read, with many additional observations, and the whole was carefully interpreted, as we read or spoke.

Kong Couber, who managed the whole business on their part, replied, all you say is well, very well: but, said he to Mr. K. you say you called on Caulker: why did not Caulker send his present to king Sherbro? David Caulker answered, his uncle was poor, and had nothing in his hand to send when they came away. But, said Couber, Caulker ought to have send something to his father. These men were sent to king Sherbro, why did they call on Somano and Safah before they came to me? We told him, it was convenient to us to call on them as we came down; and no disrespect was designed to Sherbro, as we were not minutely informed of the rank of the kings, or the customs of the country. How would you like it, said he, when a table was set for yourself, that your child should sit down before you and you eat afterwards? But why did not Somano and Safah come and speak their mind to Sherbro? Tasso, Somano's deputy, said, that king Somano sent him to hear what Sherbro would say, that he might know what answer to give to the strangers. All this was unsatisfactory. It was concluded that no answer could be given until Safah and Somano came. Tasso was sent to call them.

The palaver lasted between three and four hours. Despatch in business is what African kings know nothing of. They will talk around a subject for hours without coming to the point.

Mr. K. is a second Paul Cuffee. He has a good mind and considerable knowledge. His writings discover him to be a man of sense and worth. He has a good heart, and no one can be more anxious for the temporal and spiritual welfare of Africans, and their descendants. He has enlarged views, & believes with the fullest confidence, that the time has arrived, when the descendants of Africans abroad shall begin to return to their own country. His mind relies on the promise of God, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God." He says, if we can fix on a proper place for a colony, our people may come out by hundreds and thousands, & we need not fear the consequences, only sending some men of education and piety to be their conductors and guides. Africa is the land of black men, and to Africa they must and will come. It is at present a wide and fertile wilderness, but it may be made to bud and blossom like the rose. As for land, he says, it belongs to Africans abroad, as well as those now in this country; and if they are disposed to return, land they must and shall have. They have not forfeited a right to the inheritance of their fathers, by being carried by force from their country. The good people in America have only to help them to get back, and assist them a year or two, until they can help themselves. Then if they will not work, the fault is their own. They certainly will not freeze nor starve. Let any class of the people of colour come, only give us a few who will be good leaders of the rest. He urges the plan of colonization, among other reasons, on the ground, that it will prevent insurrection among the slaves—remove some bad men who will not have the same opportunity to do mischief here as there—bring into this country some good men, who will shine as lights in this dark world—give an opportunity to masters who are disposed to release their slaves, and thus promote a gradual emancipation—provide a home for many oppressed free men, and confer infinite blessings on this country. Mr. K. thinks the greater part of the people of colour, who are now in America, will yet return to Africa.

Yonie, Sabbath, 5th April, 1818.

Called on Kong Couber at his thatched cottage. Mr. K. told him it was our sabbath, devoted to the service of God in christian countries, when God's book was read before the people. He answered, all people should be glad to hear God's book—it was the best book—God's palaver was the old and good palaver. I stated to him the belief of good people in America, respecting the creation of the world, the sinful state of mankind, and the way of salvation by Jesus Christ. I referred him to the blessings which the christian religion confers on the persons and nations who embrace it, and contrasted the state of the American and African people, noticing even the necessaries and conveniences of life which we enjoyed and of which they were destitute. I told him our most precious comforts were derived from the love of God and an obedience to his commands. I spoke of the future judgment, when we must all appear before God, to give an account of the deeds done here in the body, when, as our conduct had been good or bad in the sight of God, we should receive a sentence of approbation or condemnation; that, though the body is laid in the grave, the soul lives, and will hereafter be united with the body, etc. etc. I urged the importance of worshipping God and not devils; that God, who was the Possessor of the world, would be angry with any people who erected altars to devils, and would visit them in judgment; that the devil was only a creature, and had no more power than God gave him. I told him all in christian countries were not good people; he had seen many from America and England who were bad men. Mr. K. named perhaps a dozen foreigners with whom Couber had been acquainted, who were slave-traders, and bad men, who did not prosper, but died poor and wretched, often leaving their children cast upon the world friendless and neglected. He said that the afflictions which some of the natives suffered, were the judgments of God for their sins: here the leopard comes, and sometimes drives the people away from a town; a shark or an alligator catches a boy, and you say he was killed by a witch, and go and sell a whole family into slavery. Such things were not known in England or America.

Kong Couber listened with a serious countenance and fixed attention. I could not but believe that he was impressed with a conviction of the truth of what was said. Mr. K. told Couber that he had been in Sherbro about twenty years, but he never knew two so good men come on so good an errand.

We learn that the young men in this and the adjacent towns are in favour of the contemplated colony. They think it will be a good thing for the country, and make them know more. The consent of the kings will probably be obtained for lands.

Since Mr. K. has been in this country, he has saved five or six persons from death; some condemned for witchcraft, and some for crimes they never committed. Some of these were nearly dead by the excessive quantities of red water which they had been compelled to drink. He has sometimes paid 50 or 100 bars to save one from these superstitious murderers. He has also rescued 15 or 20 persons from foreign slavery, sometimes by interposing his authority, but more commonly by purchase. He speaks of ——, a head man of vile character, who is engaged in furnishing slaves for the ships now at Gallinas, about 50 miles down the coast. It is asserted that seven or eight vessels are now lying off that river, waiting for cargoes; one of which unfurls the American flag, armed with twenty guns, and belonging to ——, who professes to be an American citizen. It is high time for the American government to guard against the violation of their laws, at least by American citizens, and to interpose their authority to check this barbarous traffick.

Yonie, Monday, 6th April, 1818.

We called at one place, where were five or six women, sitting near their huts, under the shade of a coco tree. All were at work; one was spinning cotton on two sticks, according to the custom of the country; another was making a basket; another weaving a mat, &c. Near a dozen little children were playing around, or sleeping on the sand in the shade. A man soon came up, accepted a few leaves of tobacco, and gave us some cool bamboo wine. It is very refreshing and pleasant to the taste, though not esteemed healthy in large quantities.

Mr. K. spent a part of the day with the king and people. He thinks we have a fair prospect of obtaining lands, both for a commercial town or towns, on the coast, and more extended settlements in the interior. We have been afraid to attack the superstitious customs of the people, while our negotiations were pending; but they have always listened to us with attention, and Mr. K. says they are pleased with the idea that our people will build churches for the worship of the true God, and will teach the children to read the words in God's book.

Mr. K. conducted our evening worship, and prayed earnestly for Africans, their descendants in foreign lands, the Colonization Society, their agents, &c. &c. He does not allow that this plan originated in America, but insists that it had its origin in heaven; and he has much greater confidence than the Managers of the Colonization Society, that their plans, if pursued with prudence and vigour, will be completely successful. He has great influence in Sherbro, owns considerable tracts of land here, and is acknowledged by the natives to be a head man of the country. The districts of country on which we are fixing our thoughts, are recommended by a number of persons as the best for our objects on this part of the coast. They have good water, rapids in the rivers for mills, and a soil suited to rice, coffee, cotton, &c. We can see distinctly, as we lay off Yonie, the high range of mountains to the right of the Bagroo, perhaps twenty five miles distant.

Yonie, Tuesday, 7th April, 1818.

We have had much conversation on the organization and government of the proposed colony. The natives need not be feared. They are not numerous, have few arms, timid in disposition, jealous of each other, and broken up into small, independent, elective governments. There is little reason to fear a general combination among them, and their strength would be small if they should combine together. If the Sierra Leone colony should continue favourable, and throw no obstacles in our way, that will keep the native people in awe. Should our settlement prosper, it will in two or three years be fully competent to defend itself without aid from our country; and previously to that time, a single armed sloop or brig, sent to execute the abolition laws, would give to our settlements perfect security. If the people were troublesome, fire a big gun out in the bay, and they would all fly to the bush, and not an individual be found.

The goats and sheep thrive well and grow fat. Domestic fowls are quite numerous. There are on the island wild hogs, a species of deer, porcupines, monkeys, guinea-hens, pigeons, parrots, and a great variety of birds. Rice, corn, cassada, yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, plantains, cocoa nuts, oranges, limes, etc. are found here; also coffee, indigo, and cotton. There are many medicinal roots and plants, & woods, barks, and leaves for colouring, known to the natives. Fish are said to be numerous, and of a good quality.

Mr. K. brought some cattle from the Kittam country to this island some years ago, which grew large and fat. *(To be continued.)*

USEFUL.

From the Practical American Gardener.

For the month of May.

Sowing Melons and Cucumbers in the open ground.

From the first to the tenth of this month will be a suitable time, to plant a general crop of melons and cucumbers in the open ground; from a week to a month earlier to the southward, and about the middle of the month, in the eastern states.—A general remark is that musk and water melons, cucumbers, pumpkins squashes, gourds, & all their varieties, may be sown at the time of planting Indian corn; but for garden culture, an earlier time will answer.

For the varieties of the musk and cantaleupe melons prepare a piece of rich, sandy ground, well exposed to the sun, manure it, and give it a good digging, mark it out into squares six feet every way; at the angle of every square, dig a hole twelve inches deep, and eighteen over, into which put seven or eight inches deep of old hot-bed dung, or very rotten manure, put thereon about four inches of earth, and mix the dung and earth well with the spade, then draw the remainder of the earth over the mixture, so as to form a round hill about a foot broad at top.

When your hills are all prepared as above, plant in each towards the centre, eight or nine grains of melon or cucumber seed, each at some distance from the other, for if planted near each other, the melons will be injured; the seeds to be set about two inches from one another, and covered about half an inch deep.

When the plants are up they may be pruned or not, at pleasure. As the flies will be very troublesome, they must be killed as much as possible, three times a day, and where they have destroyed any of the plants, fresh seed may be put in the ground in their places.

SQUASHES.

Squashes of every kind, may be cultivated as cucumbers, and sown at the same time, at the distance of eight or nine feet every way.

WATER MELONS.

In order to have water melons in perfection, fix upon a piece of very light, rich, sandy soil; manage it in every respect, as directed for cucumbers and melons; let the hills be distant nine or ten feet every way.

PUMPKINS AND GOURDS.

Pumpkins will require to be ten feet distant from hill to hill, two or three plants in each; they will grow freely in any dry and tolerable rich ground, and to be sown at the time melons and cucumbers are, in the open ground and kept free from weeds.

The ornamental kinds may be sown where they can be trained to trellises.

Where melons, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, &c. are to be cultivated on a large and extensive scale, the ground may be prepared with a plough, and afterwards ploughed & harrowed between the plants until they begin to run, when the hoe must be used.

EARLY CAULIFLOWERS.

Early Cauliflower plants, as they advance in growth, should have the earth drawn up about their stems, and in dry weather, occasionally watered.

Towards the latter end of the month, the plants will begin to show their flowers, when they should frequently be looked over, and as they advance in flower, let some of the leaves be broken down over them, to protect them from the sun & wet, as also to preserve them in their natural colour, firmness and beauty.

PLANTING CAULIFLOWERS.

The plants from the late spring sowings should now be planted out. In October you may expect fine heads from these.

Sowing Cauliflower Seed.

You may now sow cauliflower seed for a late crop. The plants from this sowing, which do not produce heads before November, may be then taken up and managed as directed in that month, by which means they will continue to produce fine flowers all winter.

CABBAGES.

Draw earth about the stems of the early cabbages. The earliest, towards the middle or latter part of this month, will begin to form their heads; when they may be greatly forwarded by tying their leaves together, with bass or shreds of Russia mats; gather the leaves up regularly, but do not bind them too close: only treat a few of the earliest of them in this manner, the remainder will come on and be better without this.

Continue to plant out your spring cabbage plants, for autumn and winter. Plant also, at this time, a full crop of red pickling cabbage and savoys.

Let all be planted out, if possible, in moist or cloudy weather, & immediately after, give each a little water, unless the ground be fully saturated.

Sow now, in open borders, some early York, sugar loaf, &c. for summer and autumn use; likewise savoys, large drumheads, flat Dutch, &c. and red pickling cabbage, for autumn and winter. Transplant your seedlings, watering them immediately, and shade them for a few days.

BORECOLE.

You may now sow a principal crop of green and red curled Borecole, for autumn, winter, and spring use.

Towards the end of the month, those sown in April should be planted out into beds of rich sandy soil, as directed for cabbages, at three feet distance every way, and kept clean from weeds. Those intended for winter use, should never be planted in a rich soil, as they would not then be able to bear the frost so well, as if growing in a gravelly soil.

FRENCH CEMENT.

This cement is designed as a paint for the roofs of houses. It answers all the purposes of common paint, and also protects the roof from fire. Those who are erecting new houses, or are about to paint the roof of old buildings, would do well to try it. The expense of painting a roof in this way, would be much less than in the common method. The cement becomes very hard & glossy, and is said to be more durable than the best kind of paint.

The following is a receipt for making it.

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pail full of whit-wash, & let it be mixed in the pail nearly full of water; in this put two pounds and a half of brown sugar, and three pounds of fine salt, mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp black, yellow ochre, or other colouring commodity, may be introduced to change the colour of the cement to please the fancy of those who use it. The gentleman who furnished us with the receipt for making it, observed that he had used it with great success, and recommends it particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from inflaming the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against this destructive element, ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility, can easily make the experiment, by using a small portion of the cement, on some small temporary building; or it may be tried on dry shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

Cincinnatti Inquisitor.

From the Union.

In one of the late Baltimore papers, it is stated that a person was much injured by the bursting of a reservoir in which mineral water was about to be made. If this apparatus had been provided with the stenometer, invented by Dr. J. S. Ewing of this city, no such accident could have occurred. This instrument enables the operator to make the water of a uniform strength, and guards him from the risk of explosions. It shows the gradual increase of pressure, while the condensation is going on, up to a maximum, at which the reservoir would be in danger of bursting. It is applicable to the same purpose in steam boats, and none should sail without one, placed in a conspicuous situation, where every passenger could see it, and thus be relieved from apprehension.

SECURITY.

Longitude.—Jonathan Cook, of New-Hampshire, has advertised, that he has discovered a principle, and invented a method, whereby longitude may be ascertained in as plain, easy and practicable a manner as latitude now is; and promises to make it known on the pledge of a suitable reward, and await the result of the operation.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 20.

From the American Farmer.

ONCE FOR ALL!

The Editor of the AMERICAN FARMER has good reason to believe, that an impression prevails to a certain extent, that this paper will hereafter assume a political complexion. Once for all, then, he declares, most explicitly, that not a word of party politics will ever be allowed to enter its columns. The professed objects of the paper, Agriculture and Rural Economy, are its real objects;—These are of no sect or party. Even had the Editor the vanity to suppose, (which he utterly disclaims) that any thing which he could say, would have any effect, where is the necessity? Are there not already papers enough, whose vocation it is, to "fan the embers" of party?

Counterfeit notes on the *Marine Bank of Baltimore* are in circulation. They are altered from 2 to 5, and calculated to deceive unless closely examined.

The account from Norfolk, of the frigate *United States* having been seen off the Capes, is contradicted in the papers by yesterday's mail.

The Velocipede.

Much has been said in the late London papers about this curious invention, which was described in an extract copied into this paper some weeks ago. One is now exhibiting in Vauxhall Gardens, Philadelphia, which, on a level road moves as fast as a common man can walk, and down hill as fast as a horse at full speed.

The Albany Register of May 11, says "There will be an accession of Federal strength in the house and we shall not be disappointed if they are the most numerous of the three parties"

If the returns, which we have copied from the Albany Daily Advertiser, be correct, the amount of the whole is, so far as yet known, 41 Federal Members of the Assembly chosen; 36 Clintonian, and 36 Anti-Clintonian.

The editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette states, "from information in which he has entire confidence, that the report in circulation injurious to the credit of the UNION BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, from whatever motives it may have originated, is unfounded."

For the Md. Gazette.

St. John's College.

MR. GREEN,

It was with more than ordinary gratification I observed in a late Maryland Gazette, that St. John's College was again re-established, under circumstances the most auspicious, and with prospects so highly flattering to our state pride; for it has been with no small mortification I have been compelled to answer the inquiries of strangers, relative to the state of literature in Maryland. There was a time, and I trust and confidently believe, that time has again arrived, when a Citizen of Maryland, with an honest pride, can [illegible] to such inquiries, by pointing to this venerable institution as an evidence of the true estimation in which the advantages of philosophical and classical acquirement are still held. Although, indeed, we cannot boast much of legislative liberality on this subject, yet we have the strongest reasons to believe that this institution will present such strong claims to the patronage of the state, both on the score of policy and justice, that an appeal to that body, in its behalf, must be irresistible. When they see an institution, not only unsupported by state funds, but actually depressed by Legislative acts, rising rapidly in despite of them, by its own merits, to a competition with the first seminaries in the country, are we not justified in anticipating that the representatives from the different counties, will be instructed by their constituents to use their exertions in behalf of this institution?

If we look to the North or to the South, to the East or to the West, we find other states are bounded in their liberality to Seminaries of Learning only by the extent of their funds; for they think, & very justly too, that their political influence in the confederation, is increased in proportion as their seminaries flourish and multiply. If then, we wish to be respected as a State, let us at least have one literary establishment, which may be considered as owing its prosperity to legislative support. Before the vandalism of party spirit prostrated St. John's College, it stood unrivalled in these United States. Removed as it is from the allurements to vice, which are always to be found in the vicinity of large cities; situated in a spot most highly favoured by nature; blessed with a more than ordinary degree of salubrity; being the seat of government, and of the superior courts of justice; and possessing all the advantages of polished society, without its extravagance; there can be no doubt that St. John's College is destined soon to be the pride and boast of Maryland. Indeed, the increased, and daily increasing number of students from all sections of the country, added to the acknowledged ability of its Professors, is the highest evidence of its claims to patronage.

A Citizen of Maryland.

The sententious, or serious world.

Early rising will add many years to your life.

Dine late; it makes the day longer, and saves you a supper.

Take your tradesman's receipt though you pay ready money.

Never pay a tradesman's bill till you have cast it up.

A little spittle takes out grease spots from woolen cloth.

Idleness travels very leisurely, & Poverty soon overtakes her.

Allow a man to have wit, and he will allow you to have judgment.

When Religion is made a science there is nothing more intricate; when made a duty there is nothing more easy

Do not brave the opinion of the world. You may as well say, that you care not for the light of the sun, because you can find a candle.

In the morning, think on what you are to do in the day, and at night think on what you have done.

If you incline to corpulency, keep your eyes open and your mouth shut.

To brood over a misfortune is the way to make it longer.

A reserved temper checks conviviality, and if you cannot laugh, you had better stay at home.

A real gentleman or lady is known at first sight.

Envy is like a sore eye that cannot bear a bright object.

He who accustoms himself to buy superfluities, may ere long be obliged to sell his necessaries.

A successful insurrection is called a revolution; an unsuccessful one is named a rebellion.

If a young woman is worth having for a wife, some man that is worth having for a husband will find her out

It is a proof of good breeding to be able to converse well.

The anatomical examination of the eye is a certain cure for atheism.

Try to be regular, and it will soon become a second nature

Keep company with learned men, and you will have less occasion for much reading.

Marrying a man you dislike, in hopes of loving him afterwards, is like going to sea in a storm, in hopes of fair weather.

NEW BEDFORD, May 7.

Our readers will recollect that about a year ago, the brig Mary, capt. Paul Howland, of this port, on a whaling voyage, was wrecked on the coast of Africa, and that Lemuel Gifford, one of the crew, belonging to Fairhaven, was taken and detained by the Arabs. We are now happy to learn, that there is a prospect of Mr Gifford's being soon restored to liberty, and his friends. We understand that a letter has been received in this town from Mr. Simpson, American consul at Tangiers dated in March, stating that he had received information from Mr. Wiltshire, British consul at Mogadore, that Mr. Gifford was then at Wadinoon; that measures had been taken to effect his ransom, and that it was expected he would be in Tangiers in time to take passage in a vessel then there bound to Boston.

Columbia, S. C. May 4.

A hail storm, perhaps the most destructive ever known in this state, passed through Fairfield district, on Sunday evening the 25th ult. destroying the crops of corn, cotton, and wheat, in its progress, and in some places, throwing down and unroofing houses, and tearing up abundance of the stoutest trees of the forest by the roots; the hail were very large, and fell in such quantities, that when [illegible] who was one of the [illegible] home on Thursday last, [illegible] day after the storm, the [illegible] lay on the ground in many [illegible] six or eight inches thick; [illegible] and leaves were entirely [illegible] the trees, and the limbs of [illegible] in many places almost [illegible] ed with the violence of the [illegible] short, it is said, that [illegible] passed in its greatest violence [illegible] a vestige of the growing corn and cotton remains.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the storm passed through that part of the land district which joins this district, between Columbia and Camden, where its destructive [illegible] exceeded what is above described, that incredible as it may appear, it actually killed pigs of considerable size, and a number of full grown turkeys; the hail being of the size of hens eggs; and that on Friday [illegible] wagon loads of them were seen lying on the ground—that the hail also fell in such torrents as to have swept away all the loose soil, and that the land was not perfectly level. A gentleman from whom we have received our information, had a beautiful field of wheat, not a stalk of which could be seen after the storm.

We think it proper to state, that a gentleman of this city, just returned from Columbia, says, that no such circumstance was known there to have occurred, and that the Franklin Bank had stopped payment.

UNUSUAL FECUNDITY.

A lady of this city was delivered of two children on Sunday last, and subsequently of a third child on Friday last.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated April, 1819.

"About the first of January last a woman of colour stabbed a man by the name of Stephen W. Lee, at the house of Mr. Hardin, in this place, so that he died. Mr. Hardin was in a state of pregnancy, and a few days ago she was delivered of a female child, that by all appearance was stabbed in the same place, and the bowels came out like that of the person killed—and the child also was buried at this place. The citizens here, in order to know the certainty of the affair, had the child taken from the tomb and examined, when they found it to be true, so that no one need doubt its correctness.

NEW YORK, May

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A case of great importance has been decided this forenoon in the supreme Court of this state, the case of Mather and Strong vs. Bush. It will only be necessary to state the following facts, in order to give a correct idea of the question in issue. Bush became indebted to the plaintiffs in 1810, in which he obtained a discharge from his debts, under the insolvent law passed in 1813. Relying upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the insolvent laws could only have the effect to exempt the body from imprisonment, but not the property subsequently acquired, the plaintiffs took out an execution against his goods, and this was a motion on the part of the defendant in the court below, for relief. The question was submitted to the court, and argued at great length, by the counsel on both sides, was, whether the debt was a contract, being made after the passing of the state insolvent law, and not made with an implied reference to it as one of the existing laws of the state, and subject to be controlled by it accordingly? The court was of opinion in the affirmative, and ordered the execution to be discharged. We understand the plaintiffs intend to carry up the case to Washington.

Another question of scarcely less interest, was argued by the same counsel, viz. what would be the effect in a case where the debt was contracted previous to the insolvent act—but on this no opinion was given. Emmet, for the creditors, Wells, Ogden, Jones, and Griffin for the insolvents.

PITTSBURG, May

The United States steam boat Western Engineer, embarked on Wednesday last, on her voyage for the purpose of exploring the waters of the Missouri and Mississippi, under the command of Major L[illegible]

The St. Louis Gazette of the 6th of March last states, that Col. Morgan, of the fifth regiment had been ordered to the command of the Yellow Stone expedition, and had left St. Louis for his command.

Extract of a Letter.

New Orleans, April 7.

"Perhaps you may have heard of the loss that one of our customers has recently sustained by the robbery of the mail between here and Natchez, of $500 in bank notes. But we have given the robber credit for $90 received in a singular way. A man answering the description of the robber came to our store and bought a watch, &c. for $350. Immediately after he left the store, we discovered the notes were altered from tens to hundreds—fortunately we overtook him, and he handed us $100 besides, to examine and see if it was good, and very wisely thought it not best to return, leaving us the goods and the money.

Since this, many have discovered them on their hands, namely, of the State Bank of Georgia, Tens altered to Hundreds—and of the Bank of Pennsylvania Fives altered to Five Hundreds."

QUEBEC, April 26.

The ice on the St. Lawrence, opposite this city, broke up yesterday morning, but the river continues full of ice floating down from above. The ice on the channel north of the Island of Orleans, on the beach at Beauport, and off the mouth of the Saint Charles, remains fast. Some wheat was sown last week in the vicinity of this city! but there is still much frost in the ground.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

Extract of a letter giving an account of the murder of Mr. Thomas M'Call, of Indiana, formerly of this place, by the Delaware Indians.

Vincennes, March 24, 1819.

"I have the painful and melancholy task of informing you of the death of Mr. Thomas M'Call, on Sunday the 21st, about 1 o'clock, P. M. of a stab he received from 3 Delaware Indians, in his own house, about 9 o'clock at night, on the 19th inst.

These are the circumstances:

After dark three Delaware Indians on their way from the settlement to their camps, called at his house, apparently somewhat intoxicated; after entering the house, two of them drew their knives and appeared inclined to do mischief.—They became somewhat pacified and asked for something to eat; it was given to them and their horse fed; they then requested to stay all night, which was refused, their camps being two miles off; they went away, and after some time returned and asked for fire; it was given them; they kindled it against the side of his house and went off; the fire was put out, and M'Call went to bed. After some time, one of the Indians called at the door and requested to stay all night, stating that his other two companions had gone off; he was refused; immediately the three attempted to break the door. Mr. M'Call sprang from his bed and called to his assistance Mr. Lacey, finding they would succeed in forcing the door, it being weak, & having but one hinge. Lacey being armed, was able to render but little assistance. Mr. M'Call looked for his gun, which not being able to get, he sprang to his axe, at which time he was attacked by two or three; he knocked one down & gave another a severe blow; during the scuffle, Lacy had gone out with his wife and child. Mr. M'Call finding himself engaged with the three, extricated himself and got out of the house, though mortally wounded. He immediately ran two miles to the nearest neighbour's house, with no other clothing than his shirt and drawers, without hat and shoes, having to run through several frozen ponds and swamps. When he arrived he was literally covered with blood, and in two days died. He was well acquainted with the Indians, and knew of no offence he had ever given them, or any other person. Having a large stock running in the forest, he had at all times, both from interest and choice, treated them with friendship and hospitality.

A doctor was sent for, but his wound was beyond the reach of any surgical operation—the knife entered between the second and third ribs, cut the stomach about two inches and passed round towards his back."

HARTFORD, (Conn.) May 5.

SPEECH

Of his Excellency Oliver Wolcott, May Session, 1819.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

If I do not greatly mistake, the affairs of our country, have at no former period, displayed more exhilirating subjects of contemplation than at present. The nations with which we are principally connected appear to be convinced of the utility of justice in their intercourse with the United States. The causes which menaced future conflicts, are yielding to the influence of reason and humanity. In regions which have been but recently explored, new States are forming, under constitutions founded on just principles of civil and religious liberty. Rules for preventing disputes, and for promoting the settlement of vacant territories, have been established, of which the world has afforded no former examples. Our swarming population is rapidly extending, united by the same language and laws, and by kindred ties of mutual affection and interest. In short, those sublime conceptions of the future happiness and grandeur of the American nation, which were presented by the sages of the revolution, to the admiration of their remote posterity, have been eminently realized, during a single age. As no other people have been equally distinguished by the divine favour and protection, we are specially required to manifest our gratitude to the supreme being, by a prudent use of the inestimable privileges committed to our care.

The duty assigned to us in particular, is so plain, that it cannot be easily mistaken. We are members of a state, which has long been distinguished as a confederacy of freemen. After a revision of their fundamental institutions, the people have decreed, that but few changes are necessary. Accordingly it has been the principal object of that constitution, which it is our duty to observe & to execute, to define those privileges, which were truly the birthright of the people, & to guard against either gradual or occasional invasions of their rights, by the abuse of power, or the unlimited exercise of legislative discretion. Entertaining these opinions, I cannot but consider the constitution as a great security to the community. It may now be considered as a point which has been deliberately settled, that Connecticut is hereafter to be governed according to a written constitution, established by the will of the people. Upon the power to exercise this right, our political liberty essentially depends. Wherever it has been acquired, it can never be lost, without extreme negligence or culpable apathy. The constitution will be altered only as experience may indicate its imperfections. This power will be manifested by the people at large, after mature discussions of the merits of such precise amendments, as may be presented to their consideration, by their representatives. Of course, speculative propositions of a general nature, which, from their uncertainty, tend to inflame and mislead the community, will, in respect to the supreme law of the state, be hereafter unavailing.

Besides appointing the judges, sheriffs and other officers necessary to the organization of the government, a number of alterations in the existing laws will be requisite. Among these, one of the most important will be the devising of proper regulations, as required by the constitution, for ascertaining the value and amount of the school fund, and rendering that precious deposit inalienable to any other use, than the encouragement and support of public and common schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of this state. As a great proportion of the property belonging to this fund, is vested in securities of real estate, from which it cannot be withdrawn without great inconvenience and loss, it appears to be necessary that the office of commissioner should be continued. The avails of the fund may, as heretofore, be paid into the treasury, and there appropriated for the support of schools, as the law may prescribe; but it seems to be proper and analogous to our other regulations, that the accounts of the fund should be rendered to, and annually settled with the comptroller, in the same manner as other public accounts, & that it should be made the duty of that officer, to present to the general assembly, an annual statement, exhibiting every increase, or diminution of the fund, with the cases in which they originated. It is well known that a considerable part of the extensive grants, sequestrations and devises which were formerly made for the support of schools and religious instruction, have been dissipated and lost, and it is only by establishing invariable rules, and by constant vigilance, that similar misfortunes can be prevented in future.

The crime of fraudulent bankruptcy, by which the privileges of an elector become forfeited, has never been defined. A law on this subject appears to be necessary.

By our late system, a number of duties and powers are assigned to the governor and council. Among these, are the appointment of commissioners of sewers, and of turnpike roads, and deciding on the official bonds to be given by sheriffs. Provisions on these subjects, appear to be required.

I submit to your consideration, whether it is not expedient to prescribe the number of notaries public, to be commissioned in the different counties of the state.

Several of our ancient laws have become obsolete, or have been annulled by the constitution of the U. States, or of this state; and by the repeal or amendment of various regulations, the statute law has become less definite and intelligible than is desirable. As great caution is, however, necessary on this subject, I respectfully invite you to consider, whether it will not be proper to appoint a committee to report a revised code, to a future general assembly.

As the subject of taxation is very important, I have deemed it to be my duty, to prepare a detailed view of my reflections on this subject.—This will be submitted to your consideration by a special message.

After a long period of calamity, wise and benevolent men of every country, appear to be uniting their efforts in devising means for diminishing the wants, and improving the condition of mankind. Among the foremost in this honourable combination, the different states of our union, are exerting an unprecedented activity. As the situation and institutions of Connecticut afford facilities for a more accurate application of the latest discoveries and improvements, than is practicable in states of greater extent & more recent establishment, our advances ought to correspond with our advantages. We are bound to hope that the period is fast approaching when the rank and character of communities will be estimated by no other rule, than by their comparative attainments in moral excellence, and their success in advancing the means of social happiness. Our exertions ought, therefore, to be directed to the diffusion of useful knowledge, the encouragement of industry, frugality and honesty, and the promotion of concord among the people.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

General Assembly,
May Session, AD. 1819.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt for the last month, of $3067 67 cents.

BOSTON, May 11.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the brig William Henry, capt. Paine, which arrived at this port yesterday, a Bristol paper of the 5th ult. was received at the Exchange News Room.

The examination respecting the affairs of the Bank of England, made by a secret committee of the House of Commons, had been completed—the report was preparing and was expected with much anxiety. The committee of the House of Lords had not advanced so far.

A misunderstanding has occurred between the Courts of Berlin and Hesse Cassel—and their respective ambassadors have been recalled.

The new British Parliament is said to be composed of 398 Ministerialists, 247 Anti's, and 12 Epicenes.

The British appropriation for 1819 is expected to be 66,000,000l. The number of houses in the Br. European dominions, are estimated at 6,000,000.

A dispute has arisen between Edward Pothere, Esq. and the electors of Bristol, respecting the expenses of an unsuccessful attempt to elect him to Parliament. He contends that they agreed to pay those expences, and yet have allowed part of them to fall on him—and that he has since been taxed with $3,800 postage of double letters representing his complaints.

Lord Stewart, brother to Lord Castlereagh, was married to Lady Frances Vane Tempest, the rich heiress, on the 3d of April. The lady being a ward of Chancery, there had been a very long legal investigation to decide whether the match was a proper one.

The Bonapartean General Gourgand has improved the facility of application to the British Parliament, by petitioning against the manner of his arrest, the seizure of his papers, &c. It is said he served Louis when Napoleon was at Elba.

Great numbers of woollen and cotton weavers are said to be out of employ in England, on account of the diminished demand for articles of their manufacture, and fears are entertained for the public peace—but who can they blame? Government cannot compel foreigners to buy their goods.

A great disturbance occurred at the Drury Lane Theatre on the 3d April, on the performance of a new tragedy called the Italians, by Mr. Bucke. After the performance of two scenes, without a word being heard, the play was recommended, but without success—and the call was that it should be withdrawn. A quarrel had occurred between Mr. Keane and the author respecting this production.

Vegetation was forward and promising in England the beginning of April.

Bristol, April 8.

The sum demanded in England for the services of the year will probably be 66,000,000, which, supposing the population of the United Kingdom to be 15,000,000, and the number of houses 6 000,000, produces a taxation of 4l 10s upon every man, woman and child, and of 22l upon every house-keeper.

Cassel, March 14.

The serious differences which have arisen between the Court of Berlin and ours, have led to a reciprocal recall of ministers. M. de Haenlein, Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia, had a solemn audience of the Elector previous to quitting Cassel, of which the principal object was the decided refusal of his Royal Highness to separate his contingent to the army of the confederation from that of the grand duchy of Hesse.

FROM INDIA.

Mention is made of an agreement between the Pacha of Egypt, and Messrs. Lee and Buckingham, for promoting a trade to India, by the Isthmus of Suez. There has lately been considerable trade to India by the way of Alexandria, Cairo, &c. Mr. Lee is, we believe, the British Consul at Cairo.

The British authorities in India have induced the enlightened Hindoos to undertake to examine the Sanskrit authorities, with a hope of finding some reason to shew, that widows should not burn themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands.

An inconsiderable warfare is still carried on in the interior of India, against the forces of some of the interior Indian rulers.

Sir David Ochterlony is appointed President at Delhi.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

His Majesty's ship Eden who arrived here the other day, is one of the ships whcih has been completely cured of the dry rot by having been sunk.

MINERAL WATERS.

Mineral Waters

OF VARIOUS KINDS

PREPARED AND SOLD AT

G. Shaw's Store.

May 20. 3w.

JOHN THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Returns his thanks for past favours, and informs his friends and the public that he has laid in an assortment of

SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will be happy to make up for them in the most fashionable style and on the best terms.

May 20. tf.

W. Murdoch,

Druggist & Confectioner,

Tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of this opportunity of notifying them that he has just received an assortment of

Drugs & Confectionary,

which he offers for sale at the Baltimore retail prices. He also keeps a general assortment of

MINERAL WATERS.

May 20. 3w.

EVANS & IGLEHART

Having just received their supply of

SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Offer them Cheap for CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual credit

They have also on hand, and constantly keep

A large and well selected assortment of

Groceries and Liquors.

ALSO

Baltimore Manufactured

HATS.

May 20. 3w.

Just Published,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed Dec. Session 1818.

Price—$ 1 00.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings

Of last Session.

Price—$1 50.

THE

AMERICAN FARMER

Is a weekly Paper,

CONDUCTED BY

J. S. SKINNER,

Post-Master of Baltimore.

It is printed on a sheet of the size of a common newspaper, folded so as to make eight pages, and to admit of being bound up, and preserved in volumes.

The principal subjects treated of in the AMERICAN FARMER, are *Agriculture, Internal Improvements* and *Domestic Economy*, and new inventions and discoveries connected therewith It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of country produce, in the Baltimore market, and takes no concern in party politics

Diagrams and Cuts are given in the paper, whenever they are found to be necessary in order to shew the construction of new or improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.

The price of the American Farmer is $4 per year, payable half yearly in advance, to be remitted to the Editor by mail, and at his risk.

Baltimore, April 16, 1819.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office.*

By the Corporation of Annapolis,

May 12, 1819.

ORDERED, That the following notice be published in the newspapers of this City for three successive times previous to the 31st day of May inst.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Corporation of the City of Annapolis will meet at the Assembly Room, on Monday the 31st day of May inst at 9 o'clock, A.M. and will remain in session for the term of six days, to hear appeals from the valuation of the assessors All persons conceiving themselves aggrieved by such valuation, can have reference to the return of the assessors, by application to the Clerk of the Corporation. Such applications must be lodged with the Clerk previous to the meeting of the Corporation.

Hint to the Western Shore Planters.

Persons disposed to buy Slaves have now a better opportunity of supplying themselves at Easton, and in the neighbourhood, than will probably occur again, there being no southern purchasers there at this time, and a great many negroes for sale.

May 20. 1 E Gazette

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT

To relieve the People of this State, as far as practicable, from the evils arising from the demands made on the Banks of this State for Gold & Silver by Brokers, and to prohibit the officers of the different Banks from buying and selling Bank notes of the Banks of this State at a less price than their nominal value.

Passed Feb. 17, 1819.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer, of any of the banks of this state, to deal or traffic directly or indirectly, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, the notes of any of the banks of this state, at and for a price or sum less than the nominal value of such notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor directly or indirectly to employ for that purpose any broker, agent or debtor to any of the said banks, or any other person or persons whatsoever, nor to engage or employ any person or persons in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, any such notes as aforesaid, for the purpose of depositing the same in any of the banks of this state, and if any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer of any of the banks of this state, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading any or either of the provisions contained in this section such person so convicted, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the notes so bought or sold bartered or exchanged

2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to be engaged in, or to follow the business, employment or traffic, directly or indirectly, by any ways or means whatsoever, by themselves or by others, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging the notes of any of the banks of this state, for a price or sum in gold or silver less than the nominal value of such note so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor to barter or exchange the notes of any of the banks of this state for the notes of any other of the banks of this state, for a less price or sum than the nominal value of such notes so bartered or exchanged: and if any person or persons, or officer or officers, of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding double the amount of the gold or silver so as aforesaid bought or sold, or of the notes so as aforesaid bought or sold bartered or exchanged.

3 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, other than the banks incorporated by the laws of this state, or the exporter thereof beyond sea, or the manufacturer of gold & silver, to buy any gold or silver coined, at or for a price or sum in the notes of any of the banks of this state higher or for a greater sum than the nominal value of such notes; and if any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money double the amount of the gold or silver so bought or sold, Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the importer of any gold or silver from selling or disposing of the same in any manner, or to any persons such importer shall deem proper, or to prevent any person or persons from buying gold or silver coin, unless the same be with an intention to sell the same at a premium.

4 And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any of the banks of this state, nor of any of the officers thereof, either directly or indirectly to sell or dispose of any gold or silver coined for a price or sum more than the standard value thereof, and any bank, or any officer thereof, so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so sold or disposed of.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to ask, demand or receive, from any of the several incorporated banks of this state, any gold or silver, with the intent or design to make sale thereof, or to obtain a premium therefor; and any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, who shall be duly convicted of receiving from any of the banks of this state any gold or silver, contrary to the provisions of this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so received as aforesaid

6 And be it enacted, That the courts of law in this state, in the construction of this act, shall consider the same as remedial, and shall give such a construction thereto, as shall be calculated to restrain any evasion by any subtlety or devise whatever of any of the provisions thereof.

7. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the courts of law in this state, in the trial of any case under this act, to enforce and compel any person who may be a party to any of the transactions prohibited by this act, to give evidence in all and every thing relating thereto; but no evidence to be given by any person shall be used against him in any trial for the like offence.

8. And be it enacted, That all forfeitures or penalties arising or accruing under this act shall be recovered by action of debt in the name of this state and the informer, or by bill of indictment in the name of this state in the court of the county having cognizance thereof, and one half of the forfeiture or penalty so recovered shall go to the informer, and the other to the state.

9. And be it enacted, That if any person duly convicted of any offence under and in virtue of this act, shall not pay the forfeiture or penalty recovered against him, on such conviction such person shall be committed to the gaol of the county, in which such conviction shall be had; and if he shall not within twenty days after such commitment pay the said forfeiture or penalty, then it shall and may be lawful for the court wherein the said conviction shall be had, to sentence such person to undergo a confinement in the common gaol of the county, for a period of time not exceeding one year, and be treated in such manner as the said court shall direct.

May 6. 3w.

An act to establish a new Election District in Baltimore county.

Passed Feb 8, 1819

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a new election district, to be called The Eighth District, shall be established in Baltimore county, which district shall be bounded as follows: beginning at the head of tide water, at the mouth of the Little Falls of Gunpowder and running up the said falls to the old Harford road near Amoss's mill, and from thence down the said road, passing Cromwell's bridge, to Thomas Mills's dwelling house on said road; and from thence to the head of the White Marsh Run, and down the said run to tide water on Bird's river, and thence round with the shore of said river and Gunpowder River to the place of beginning.

2 And be it enacted, That all elections for said district shall be holden at the public house therein now kept by Abraham King, under the like authority and regulations as elections are or may be holden in other districts of the county, and all voters residing within the limits of said district, and none other, shall vote at the elections to be therein holden, and not elsewhere, under the like privileges and duties of voters in their other districts respectively.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, from and after the first Monday in October eighteen hundred and twenty one, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding

May 6. 3m.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland,

Will meet according to the rules of the Society, on the *second Wednesday in June next*, at 10 o'clock, at Mr Wm. Brewer's Hotel in the city of Annapolis The members are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be submitted to the Society. It is requested that all persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, implements of Husbandry, household manufactures, samples of good Tobacco, roots & seeds, will exhibit them on the day of meeting; also any Report, Essays, Experiment, Model or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit.

Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles and matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums, where they think the articles or matters offered are deserving

The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr W. Brewer's Hotel, on Monday the 7th day of June next.

Richd Harwood of Thos Sec'ry

April 29, 1819

American Pharmacopœia.

Whereas a majority of the incorporated Medical Societies and Medical Schools in the middle states, have agreed to send delegates to the District Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of June, AD 1819; therefore,

"Resolved, That the District Convention in the middle states, for the formation of a Pharmacopœia, be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of June AD. 1319" Extract from the proceedings of the committee of correspondence.

Attest,

L. SPALDING. M D. Sec'y.

New York, 2d April, 1819.

*** Editors of newspapers in the middle states, are respectfully requested to give this one insertion.

Elkridge Academy.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his second session will commence on the 1st Monday of May, and end the last day of September. In this Seminary the Latin and Greek languages are taught with particular attention to parsing & quantity. Mythology and the Antiquities of Greece and Rome are necessarily embraced to understand, and enter into the spirit of the Ancient writers—and Ancient and Modern Geography with Arithmetic, and the elements of Geometry are introduced to qualify those who are designed for College, to enter advantageously This institution has been recently established: but from the liberal course of education adopted the healthiness of the situation and its convenience to Baltimore, with the solicitude that is felt to render it worthy of public confidence, it is hoped, it will obtain a portion of public patronage. Of himself and his qualifications to discharge the office to which he aspires, the subscriber speaks with reluctance; but as the public requires something to rest their confidence upon, a certificate is subjoined from P. R Gilmer, Esq. Va a gentleman of high standing and respectability—"It gives me great pleasure to express my approbation of your conduct in that (respecting the superintendance of New London Academy) and every other relation in which you stood in Va the progress of my son under you was much greater than with any other instructor, and I very much regret that he is not with you now. If it will give you any satisfaction, or serve you in any way, I can add, that I heard Mr Jefferson speak in terms of high approbation of your qualifications & conduct as a tutor" (Mr Jefferson placed his grandson Eppes under my care) Certificates of similar import have been furnished by Colonel Calloway, Prest of the Trustees NL. Academy: Wm Radford, Esq Prest of Farmers Bank Va and Allen Taylor, Esq. And I am happy also to add a similar testimonial from Col. Charles S Ridgely, Oakland Elkridge; to whom I am permitted to refer the public further.

Terms one hundred dollars per session, paid in advance; pupils find their bed and bedding.

A H. [illegible]SHIELL

Elkridge Academy, April 26.

P. GUIGON,

Pupil of the Royal Dancing Academy at Paris, and Teacher in Baltimore,

Begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this city, that he has opened a Dancing School, which will be opened three times a week at the Ball Room, from 5 o'clock to half past 6 o'clock for young Ladies, and from half past six to half past seven o'clock for young Gentlemen A School for Gentlemen who desire to learn the new steps and new Cotillons, will take place after the other classes are up.

Mr P. G intends to give practising Balls. He intends also to open a School in Queen Anne provided he can procure a certain number of scholars

A subscription paper is left with Mr. John Clayton

He hopes to obtain there the same confidence which the inhabitants of Annapolis have bestowed upon him

Terms 12 dollars per quarter—five paid in advance

Mr P. Guigon Jr will give instructions in the French language.

May 6

Was taken up

Adrift on Monday last near Sandy Point, A SMACK, one hundred feet long, and sixteen feet wide. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying charges

JOHN DEADY.

May 6, 1819. tf

CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from employing or dealing with my negroes in any manner, as I am determined to enforce the law without respect to persons

JNO. C. BROWN.

March 25. tf.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaister and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land

GEORGE HOGARTH.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Treasury Office,

Annapolis, April 28, 1819.

Whereas by a Resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1818, relative to the collection of public debts, it was

"Resolved, That the Treasurers of the Eastern and Western Shores, be and they are hereby directed, to proceed in the collection of the debts due to the State from individuals, banks & counties, of their respective shores, as provided by law, and to cause suits to be brought for the same, whenever it may be necessary and thought available to do so, and to report annually to the legislature the progress of such suits, and the situation of all such suits."

Therefore, in pursuance of the above recited resolution, the undersigned, Treasurer of the Western Shore, requests all debtors to the State to discharge their respective balances, which are payable into the Treasury of the Western Shore, on or before the first of July next, immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment and all penalties incurred by the clerks, sheriffs and collectors, on the Western Shore, will be exacted. This notice, it is expected will be attended to, as it will save the debtors a considerable expense, and relieve the officer from the disagreeable task of enforcing the collection.

B: Harwood, Tr. W. S. Md.

N B The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; Herald and Examiner, Frederick town; Gazette and Star, Easton; Torch Light & Herald Hager's-town are requested to publish the above once a week for 4 successive weeks, and charge the State of Maryland

---

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H Harwood, Esq of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H Harwood resided, about three miles above M Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1 2 acres. The roads from M'Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1 4 acres. being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H HARWOOD.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos

Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office

---

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER.

Annapolis, Feb 11.

To the Public.

Whereas we have been informed that some evil disposed person or persons have been industriously circulating reports, calculated to injure our characters, relative to a purchase made by us from the captain of the schooner Libertard, (which came on shore on Parker's Island bar, on the 24th of January last,) of the said schooner, then a wreck, and all that could be saved from the same.

We beg the public to suspend their opinion for the present, as we have commenced suits against the revenue officer at Annapolis, and others concerned, for the recovery of our property, unjustly detained and destroyed, until the termination of those suits, when the matter will be placed in its proper point of view.

GUSTAVUS WEEMS,

GEORGE WEEMS

Huntingtown. Calvert county,

April 5, 1819.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,

Just Published and for Sale at

GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.

Annapolis, Dec 10. tf.

FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store,)

The Law altering and amending

The Charter of this City,

IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Price—12½ Cents.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill,

Common Bonds,

Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

CHEAPER GOODS THAN EVER!!

The subscriber has just received from PHILADELPHIA, WITH HIS

SECOND SUPPLY OF SPRING And Summer GOODS,

Which he will Sell at reduced prices

For Cash only.

RICHARD RIDGELY.

May 13.

---

300 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living on South River, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, on Tuesday night the 4th inst. three young Negro Men,

MOSES,

Alias Moses Johnson, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, very black and well set, round & pleasant countenance when spoken to, particular marks recollected, his clothing when he eloped, was a round coloured overjacket, trowsers of brown cloth, shirt of common cotton and felt hat

DAVY BOSTON,

Very nearly of the same description of Moses, (aged about 20 years,) except complexion, which is rather of a yellow cast, has a mark on the left side his mouth, or rather on the chin which is about one inch long, and nearly the thickness of a large knitting needle; this mark cannot fail of being perceived if examined, by which Davy cannot be mistaken—his clothes it is deemed unnecessary to describe, as he has no doubt changed them.

DICK BOSTON,

Aged about 18 years, brother to Davy, rather slender, and of a dark complexion, approaching to black; is about five feet 8 inches high, has a fine set of teeth, thick lips, and rather a sullen countenance; his clothing consisting of a short blue coat and pantaloons, osnaburg shirt, and a wool hat. Each of them were in possession of a pair of strong shoes well nailed.

I will give for the apprehension of the above described negroes, if secured in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get them again, 150 dollars, or 50 dollars for either of them, and if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get them again, I will give 300 dollars, and in proportion for either of them

SOLOMON SPARROW.

May 13

Wm. Ross & George Steer,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Carpentering and Cabinet Making Business at the Shop nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughes's store. They solicit a share of public patronage, and assure those who favour them with their patronage, that no exertions shall be spared to give satisfaction.

May 13. 3w.

N. J. Watkins

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Tenders his thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of the opportunity of notifying them that he has just received and opened an assortment of

GOODS

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, viz

Superfine French and English Cloths,

Black, brown, mixed, and other colours.

Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimeres,

Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other Goods for Summer wear,

Which will be made up to suit his patrons in the most fashionable style, on the shortest notice and best terms.

April 22

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of May next, at the house of Mr Edward Duvall of Jesse, on Carroll's manor, at 11 o'clock for Cash, sundry Valuable Negroes, to wit: one Negro Man named Daniel, one Negro woman named Rachel, and child named Alebine, and one other Negro woman Maria, being seized, and taken as the property of said Duvall, to satisfy debt due Zadock Duvall.

R. WELCH, of Ben. late A. A. County.

April 15.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1819. No. 35.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, MARON-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. —Three Dollars per Annum.

...per of 1770.—Published in an ...h paper fifty years ago:

...few days ago, a Macaroni made ...ppearance in the Assembly ..., at Whitehaven, in the fol... dress:—A mixed silk coat, ...atin waistcoat and breeches, ...ed with an elegant silver nett, ...silk stockings with pink clocks, ...atin shoes & large pearl buck... ...mushroom coloured stock, co... ...with fine point lace—his hair ...d remarkably high, and stuck ...f pearl pins."

Literary Shoemakers.

The fraternity of shoemakers ...unquestionably, given rise to ...characters of great worth and ...s. The late Mr. Holcroft was ...nally a shoemaker. His dra... ...pieces must rank among the ...of those on the English stage. ...rt Bloomfield wrote his poem ...the Farmer's Boy." while em... ...d at his business, and Dr. Wil... Corey, professor of Sanscrit ...Bengalee, at the college of Fort ...am, Calcutta, and the able and ...tigable translator of the scrip... ...into many of the eastern lan... ...s, was in early life a shoemaker ...orth-Hamptonshire. The pre... Mr. Gifford, the translator of ...al, and the supposed edi or of ...uarterly review, spent some of ...rly days in learning the "craft ...mystery" of a shoemaker, as he ...us, in one of the most interest... ...pieces of autobiography ever ...d, and prefixed to his nervous ...legant version of the great Ro... ...satirist.

...TCHES OF THE UPPER LAKES. ...*ding the settlements of Detroit, Mackinack, and Green Bay.*

...making a voyage to the upper ...s, the most convenient port to ... for, from this place, is Erie. ...thence you can, at any time ...e summer season, secure a pas... ...on board some merchant ves... ...bound for Detroit or Macinack. ...Erie is not so wide but that ...an at all times, of a clear day ...and on one or the other of its ...es. Though not so large as the ... above, it is not generally con... ...ed of so safe or pleasant a navi... ...n. In comparison with lake ...on and Michigan, it is narrow ...shallow. It affords but a few ... harbours, and is subject to tre... ...t and heavy squalls of wind, ...ing a short, quick sea, more ...erous and unpleasant than the ...ntainous roll of lake Huron.— ...first harbour you make on this ...ge, is at the islands, near the ... of the lake; a large cluster, in ...midst of which stand the Put-in- ...islands, rendered so famous in ...ast war. Here you are, not un... ...ently, compelled to lie for seve... ...days, waiting a wind for Mal... Your course from Erie, which ...been a little south of west, is ... changed to nearly N. N. W. ...e mouth of Detroit river. The ...ds in this cluster are very nu... ...ous; nor do I know that they ... ever been counted. Some of ...n are large and well timbered, ...good soil, and affording quanti... ...of limestone, from whence the ...bitants of the southern shore of ...lake are supplied with this ar... They are again subdivided ...smaller clusters, and are desig... ...d by the sailor, as "the old sow ...her pigs, the old hen and her ...kens, the three sisters," &c. &c. ...Some of these there are inhabi... One of the Put-in Bay Is... ..., had been much improved by ... Edwards, of the Connecticut ...rve, who had a good farm and ...ck of cattle on it at the com... ...cement of the war, but since his ...h, in 1813, has been little or ... attended to. From Erie to ...e islands, is 150 miles, and ...ce it is 30 more to the mouth ...Detroit river, which you greet ... infinite pleasure, after suffer... ...as you frequently do, in a bois... ...us and unpleasant passage of six ...even days, in a small but dirty ...el. Though latterly the accom... ...ations have become much better,

and the steam-boat will now almost destroy the unpleasantness of a lake voyage.

Malden, a small, dirty town, of a few houses, and a British garrison, you leave on the east side, and pass a little above the mouth of the river, up which you continue your course nearly due north. This is a beautiful strait, through which all the waters of the upper lakes pass on to the falls of Niagara. It is from one to two miles wide, and deep enough to receive ships of the largest class. At Malden alone it is narrow, and divided by the Island of Bois Blanc, the ship channel running on the east, or British side. Fifteen miles above this, on the same side, is Sandwich, a small but handsome town on the bank of the river, and from which you have a full and beautiful view of the city and settlement of Detroit, extending for nearly three miles along the bank of the river. This view, of a clear day, is extremely picturesque and beautiful: as the wind gently wafts you up this river, its green banks, fine farms, covered with orchards, and their houses of a singular order of architecture, which you can but just discern through the trees planted around it, of various fruit, or in full bloom; and at every point or high place, the large wings of a wind-mill, attached to a neat round white building, cutting the air, form and finish out a scenery you can contemplate only with emotions of pleasure.

Detroit is a very old settlement, commenced by the French about the time Philadelphia was by Penn. The houses, particularly in the settlement above and below the town, are built of frame or logs of one low story, and, as they are frequently on a large ground plot, with high roofs, you would frequently imagine the garret to be the larger part of the house. The town, in 1805, was entirely destroyed by fire, since which it has been rebuilt upon a better plan. It has two streets running parallel with the river, and intersected by two other streets and two alleys at right angles. The main or second street, from the river, is remarkably broad, and having a sandy or gravelly soil, is seldom muddy; there is only a part of it paved. The beauty of the place is much injured by the want of a street on the river bank, where the houses have been built so close as to destroy all passage betwixt them and the water. This place has no springs or wells, water, for all purposes, is taken from the river. Three miles from the town, on the bank of the river, are two small springs, denominated "the Spring Wells;" where all classes and fashions resort to, on parties of pleasure. [*Pittsburg Gazette.*

An effectual remedy for preserving Poultry Houses from vermin.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir,

As I do not know that you have positively interdicted all communications from farmeresses, I must ask you to record a grand discovery, which I consider myself to have made, in the noble art of—raising poultry.

It may save much trouble to my sister-housewives, to whom, according to the order prescribed by the lords of creation, this department of domestic economy has been assigned. It is well known, that in this branch of our humble duties, the greatest difficulty arises from our poultry houses being so much infested with vermin; or, to be more plain, in the language of the poultry yard, with chicken lice. Now, I have proved, by long experience, that they will not resort to houses wherein the roosts, nest boxes, &c. &c. are made of sassafras wood. You may smile, and ask me the reason of it: I tell you I am no philosopher—our business, you know, is with plain duty and matter of fact, almost denied the faculty of reason, and positively forbidden to exercise what we have; hence a learned woman you know, is the most odious animal in creation; and a lady dare not read a word of natural philosophy, at the expense of never getting married: but I tell you, sassafras wood will keep lice out of hen houses: I know it to be a fact, and when you will tell me, why it is, that chips of cedar wood or tobacco will keep woolen free from moth, then I will endeavour to tell you why it is that sassafras wood will keep away chicken lice—one is universally known to be true, the other no less true, though less known.

A SPINSTER.

SKETCH OF WESTERN AFRICA.

From the Journal of the late Rev. Samuel J. Mills, one of the Agents of the American Colonization Society, deputed to explore the western coast of Africa, with a view to the establishment of a Colony of Free People of Colour from the United States.

EXTRACTS.—[CONTINUED.]

Yonie, Wednesday, 8th April, 1818.

We presented to the head man a bottle of wine and a little tobacco. He knew and approved the objects of our visit to this country. He said we were all brethren; some of the head men of the country (including himself) were the children of Europeans or Americans, and it would be strange if they should drive away their brethren of whatever colour, especially as they wanted such things as the country did not produce, or they knew not how to manufacture, which our people would bring them.

Yonie, Saturday, 11th April, 1818.

When on shore to-day, we read to Kong Couber the book which we had written according to his suggestion. He said it was right, the kings had agreed to do so, and their word might be relied on. But he said he was alone, and must not say much, lest the kings or people should say he was secretly selling the country without consulting them.

Kong Couber offered to send two of his sons to America for an education in any American ship, which might come to Sherbro on this business. It will no doubt have a good effect on the minds of the people here, if any vessel should visit this country to carry into effect the plan of the Colonization Society, that some of the upright and influential men of colour should come out. They could look at the country, and speak for themselves. The natives would see that they were their brethren and friends.

In attempting to obtain lands of the kings, we have had to encounter only such objections as we anticipated. They have had to deal with the worst class of white men, who have often committed the grossest acts of violence and injustice. In 1806, a slave trader made some presents to old king Sherbro and the people, and allured the old king and some of the princes on board his ship, off the Shebar. He would not then liberate them, except with much unkind treatment, and in exchange for many slaves.

Sier Leon, Monday, 13th April, 1818.

We arrived at James Tucker's at 4 PM. He expressed much satisfaction on our arrival, & a six pounder was fired two or three times in honour of the strangers. He is a dark mulatto man, about forty-five years of age, was a private individual twenty-five years ago, has now five or six hundred people under him, has raised himself to this power and influence by his activity and success in trade. He was formerly engaged in furnishing cargoes for slave ships; but now only occasionally sends a few people to the Gallinas, where slave vessels are now lying.

Mr. T. is almost the only man in the Sherbro, who has had sufficient enterprize to attempt to raise cattle. Seven years ago, he obtained of an American captain, a small cow, in exchange for two or three goats. He has raised more than thirty head, and has nearly that number now. We saw them, lively, fat, and of a good size. They run in the woods, and provide for themselves the year round. We said to Mr. T. that he merited to wear a crown of gold for his fair experiment in raising cattle.

Sheep and goats are common. Domestic fowls are abundant. Muscovy ducks are seen. Wild ducks abound in the bay and river. Wild hogs are numerous in the woods. The only beast of prey is the leopard.

When the people returned from their plantations, just at sun set, laden with baskets and hoes, cassada, fruits, and wood, they came, one after another, to make their respects to the strangers. Water was warmed for us to bathe, before we retired to sleep. There is truly much of the simplicity of patriachal times among the native Africans.

Boom River, Tuesday, 14th April, 1818.

At Mr. Tucker's, we became acquainted with Soyarrah, the king of Cotton. He inherits from his father, who was king, a considerable extent of territory, probably thirty miles by twenty, lying between the Boom and Deong rivers. It does not extend down to the bay: Somano's land intervenes. This territory is generally dry, level, fertile, & covered with forests of ancient growth. Soyarrah has only a handful of people. War, slave trade, red water, and (as Mr. K. says respecting western Africa,) "the curs of God, for their sins and devil-worship," have reduced a considerable population to a few scattered relics. Though suspicious and wary, like most African princes, after so many impositions he discovered a readiness of apprehension, and a promptness in the despatch of business, which were very pleasing. He promised most cordially, tracts of his land for the settlement of our people, whenever they might come with goods to buy. This man and his offers will deserve attention in any future negotiations in Sherbro.

Sherbro Bay, Wednesday, 15th April, 1818.

At day light, we put our company in motion, and crossed the bay in safety, to our schooner off Yonie. We went on shore to take leave of Kong Couber. King Sherbro and the second prince, Teng Bang, were out of town; the one at his salt works, and the other at his rice plantation. Kong Couber inquired with apparent solicitude when we should return. We told him it was doubtful whether either of us would ever return, our country was far off. He said, we must return; the people knew us, and there was a good understanding between us and the head men: if we came back to morrow in the manner we proposed, the head men would meet, and the business be settled. We told him it was probable that some people from our country would visit Sherbro in one year; and if we were alive in our country, we would send letters and presents, which would convince Kong Couber that we remembered his kindness. He gave us a goat for our men, and two mats for our fathers in America. He walked along the shore with us, and giving us his hand, said in English, "May God bless you and give you a good voyage to your country." While we gave sail to our little schooner, he sat down by the shore, under an orange tree, apparently pensive and melancholy. This prince is conscious of the depressed condition of his people, and the barbarous state of his country. He sighs for their improvement. He has, in times past, complained to Mr. K. that his father did not send him to England for an education; and has almost wished he had been sold as a slave, into America, like Mr. K. if he could only have acquired learning, and lived to return back to Africa. He has told his people, that if we came back to live there, he should drink wine only, and no more rum, because rum turned the head, and made men fools. I am not certain but missionaries of prudence, self denial, and christian zeal, might spend their lives usefully here.—There would be no want of children to instruct. Couber, and perhaps some other head men, may be confided in. Serious obstacles must be anticipated. Slave traders have made even savages more vicious. The people are generally idle, superstitious self indulgent, and fond of ardent spirits. Polygamy is nearly universal.

At 11 AM. we anchored off Bendou, and sent our compliments to Somano. We rested a few minutes under the shade of a large orange tree, loaded with oranges of a full size. A lime tree stood near, whose branches were literally bent down with fruit. Somano, Safah, & their people, were assembled in the palaver house. The head woman, or queen, had recently been accused of witchcraft. She had drunk the red water, and had escaped without injury. This proved her innocence. Within a few days, her people had killed an elephant. This is considered a lucky omen, and a testimony of the favour of the gods. Hence, she brought forward a charge of false accusation for witchcraft, and a demand of reparation. This was the subject of palaver. All the people were sitting around to witness the progress of the debate, and anxious about the result. The men who had distinguished themselves in killing the elephant, with their wives, occupied prominent seats. They were dressed and ornamented with more richness & elegance than any I ever saw in Africa.

We had only a short conversation with the kings. Somano expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of Couber in taking upon himself the management of the palaver at Yonie, and in censuring part of his conduct. He said he had as many children (people) as Sherbro. All Caulker's people were his children: to which D. Caulker, to humour the old man, said, yes, he supposed so. Somano gave us a small basket of rice, and two mats. Safah said he was from home, and had not much with him, but gave two large mats. We parted with the kings and people on very friendly terms. We crossed the bay from Bendou to York island, about six or eight miles, and anchored close in shore in three fathoms water. We engaged a canoe and men to go up the Deong river to-morrow.

Deong River, Thursday, 16th April, 1818.

This country has seen better days. Its population was once much greater. The ravages of war, and the slave trade, are no where more visible than in this river. Towns have been burnt, hamlets are deserted. In these relics of villages, the people salute us as we pass by, & make many inquiries.

Deong River, Friday, 17th April, 1818.

Having made our way about 12 miles down the river, we called at a small village on the left bank to find some breakfast. We had two or three fowls, obtained at Papurrh. The women cleaned some rice for us, beating it with pestles in large mortars. One man went after palm wine and another after honey. We bought a quantity of the honey in exchange for tobacco. The honey has a flavour of the wild flowers on which the bees feed, otherwise it is very good and quite abundant. The principal man was very civil and hospitable, but did not appear pleased with the idea of our seeing the country and writing books. Will Comberbuss, a fine old man, on whom we called a few miles back, expressed a different opinion: he said "it would be a very good thing 'for the country, if our people would 'come & bring knowledge; the land 'would produce rice, cotton, coffee, 'tobacco, and all good things, but 'the people did not know."

Sherbro Sound, Sabbath, 19th April, 1818.

Darkness, gross darkness, covers the nations around us. But this darkness shall be dispelled. The sun of righteousness will yet arise upon them, with healing in his beams. In this consideration we do rejoice, and we will rejoice.

Monday, 20th April, 1818.

At 4 AM. we sent Mr. M. and Rango, king Fara's chief man, to request his majesty to meet us at Campelar. He lives at Marro, about twelve miles distant, on Sherbro island. He claims the land on the Bagroo, and is one of the important personages of the country. For the land about Campelar, 500 or 600 acres, Mr. K. paid in goods, about 150 dollars. It will produce rice and cassada, but is chiefly used as a salt establishment. Mr. K. bought this place in 1814, and hired some men to clear away and burn the bushes. It was said that some serpents were involved in the conflagration. The natives, who have a particular veneration for serpents, (believing them to be the abode of the evil spirits, whose power and displeasure they deprecate,) asserted that the devils were so disturbed at the burning of the bushes, that they came into their towns, raising the most bitter complaints against John Kizell. They even thought of calling a palaver to try the offender according to the custom of the country. Several of the people of this village have been saved by Mr. K. from death or foreign slave-

ry. No death has ever occurred in the village since its settlement.

Our men went out at low water and brought in a boat load of fine, large oysters. We had a tornado to-day. It greatly purifies the air, dispels the general haze, and seems to diminish distances. After the rain, the mountains appeared admirably, with clouds resting along their sides or crowning their summits

Wednesday, 22d April, 1818.

A canoe with twelve persons, from Bendon to the Plantain islands, stopped along-side. Two women appeared to be the principal personages. Some of the women have very amiable and intelligent faces. —The Africans generally appear cheerful and happy. Some of the canoes will carry forty persons, and sail about this bay at all seasons of the year, with entire safety. Sometimes, they spread a mat for a sail. Some use oars, but they generally use paddles. This land was once more populous. It is doubtful whether the population is now increasing, though the proportion of small children is very large. I think I never saw so great a proportion of healthy, active children in any country. Great numbers of the youth and the middle aged are in foreign lands, while the relics of old age, the head men, and throngs of young children are left behind.

Thursday, 23d April, 1818.

We had an interview with Fara, and made a brief statement of our objects and wishes, which he well understood. Rango, the chief speaker, replied in a very appropriate manner, "We hear you; we like your words; may God bless you, give you health and long life; may he bless Kizell, Martin, and the Caulkers too, because they were good in coming to introduce you. We shall not say much now: Fara, you see, is young, a boy; he will stand behind Sherbro, and will speak the same word as his father. We have not talked with Sherbro—you have; you have seen Caulker, Tucker, Soyarrah, &c.—they have offered you lands:—which do you fancy most? When a man wants a wife, and goes to a father who has many daughters, he tells the father which he likes best," &c. We told him that we had not seen all parts of the country yet, and were not prepared to make a selection; nor could we let the kings know our choice until we should return from our country. He said, we "were at liberty to go any where; the country was large, many parts where no people lived were very good land—the banks of the Yaltucker were fertile, and had few people; the Bagroo country was wide and vacant." He thanked us for our present, and Mr K. for bringing us to Sherbro. He said he knew we should write all his words in our books, so we must hear true and write straight. (laying his palaver brush flat & straight on the ground.) They said "it was a custom of their country, when strangers came, to pour a little wine on the graves of their fathers, and say 'good strangers have come to us, O bless good strangers,' etc. and they wanted a little wine to pour at the root of the tree, once fallen, now standing erect." We told them their intimation would not be forgotten; and having taken an affectionate leave of them, we returned on board, and sent them a bottle of wine, rather to bedew their royal lips, than to sprinkle the ashes of their fathers, or irrigate the marvellous tree.

At 11 AM. we sailed from Campelar, having seven or eight fathoms water until we came to the mouth of the Bagroo, where we had four or five fathoms. The general course of the Bagroo is from the east. The banks are low, and covered with mangroves. Many little islands lie along on each side, near the mouth. The river is one and a half, and one mile wide, for the first six miles. Here comes in, on the right, the Banga, from the south east, a quarter of a mile wide at its entrance. Shortly above, comes in the Robanna on the left, one hundred yards wide. This flows out from the Bagroo fifteen miles above, and having made a little excursion of about twenty five miles, here returns to the parent stream. Passing up about ten miles, from the Banga, with a few curves and windings, comes in from the right, the beautiful Mano, one hundred yards wide. Here we anchored early in the evening, in five fathoms. By measure, the Bagroo was here found to be three hundred and fifty yards over. At the confluence of these rivers, or on the right bank of the Mano, is the place for our town. Mr. K. gives it a preference to any other part of Sherbro. *(To be continued.)*

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

We have been furnished by a gentleman of the Bar, with the following general statement of the principle decided by the Supreme Court yesterday, on the Insolvent cases pending before that court:

INSOLVENT LAWS.

In the Supreme Court of this state, now in session in this city, the opinion of the Court was given yesterday by Mr. Chief Justice Spencer on the subject of our Insolvent laws.

The late decision on this subject at Washington had given birth to sundry legal proceedings, involving the validity of Insolvent discharges, and a variety of cases were accordingly presented to the Court. The majority of the cases, it was observed by the Chief Justice, resolved themselves into three classes—

1. Applications for leave to issue writs scire facias to revive old judgments, docketted previously to the passage of the laws, under which the Insolvents had obtained their discharges.

(The effect of which would be to reinstate the judgments in their original force, and to confirm their lien upon all the real estate, owned by the Insolvents at any time subsequently to the entry of such judgments, in whosoever hands the same might be.)

2. Applications to set aside executions, issued on judgments that had been a long time dormant, but which were obtained on contracts made previously to the passage of the law, under which the insolvent had obtained his discharge.—(The law of 1811 was more particularly in view in this class of cases.)

3. Application to set aside executions, which had been issued on judgments obtained on contracts made since the passage of the present Insolvent law in 1813, under which discharges had been obtained.

The importance of the questions were so great that the court stated they should hold the cases comprised in the two first classes under advertisement until the next term of the court.

On the last class of cases the court decided that the executions must be set aside with costs, leaving it to the plaintiffs to bring actions of debt on the judgments if they think proper.

The binding authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the question presented for their decision was distinctly recognised. It was held, however, that neither of the cases before that court, presented the point, on which this 3d class of cases turned. In one, the contract was made before the passage of the law; in the other the contract was made by the citizens of South Carolina, and in reference to the laws of that state, and that the allowing a law of New Orleans to discharge the debt, might therefore be held to impair the obligation of the contract.

The Court did not admit of the force of the distinction as taken by the United States Judges, between the impairing the obligation of contracts and altering or taking away the remedy for enforcing them. And they considered themselves as having the same right to analyze the reasoning, and to dissent from the the opinions of the United States Judges, on all the topics not necessarily involved in the decision of the precise case before them, that they had to analyze and dissent from the obiter dicta of their own predecessors.

The conclusion to which the court arrived was, that a discharge obtained under our state laws, would operate as a bar to a claim upon a contract made in this state, subsequently to the passage of the law, inasmuch, as it must be supposed to have been made in reference to such law, and the possibility of a discharge of the debt without a full payment of the money to have been at the time within the contemplation of the creditor.

The opinion of the court was given at much length, and will soon be published. The above sketch does not aim at giving the exact phraseology of the court, but the general outline is believed to be correct.

We are led to believe, that one expression in the communication in our paper on Saturday, is liable to be misunderstood. It is there said, that the Court decided—"that the execution must be set aside with costs, leaving it to the plaintiffs to bring actions of debt, on the judgments, if they think proper." It may, perhaps, be imagined, from the form of expression here used, that the Court intended to leave this point for future consideration. Such, however, we are informed, was not the fact—but they considered and determined that the discharges were valid, and that the parties interested could not be subjected in any form of action.

NY. Daily Adv.

From the National Intelligencer of May 12.

METEOROLOGICAL.

J. J. Astor, Esq. has kindly permitted an examination of a journal kept at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, by an officer of his ship, the Beaver. It is regretted that a thermometer was not employed. From an examination of the journal, from March, 1811, to March, 1812, the following results have been formed, which afford a tolerable idea of the Meteorology of that position.

Cloudy	116
Rain	122
Clear	164
Fresh gales and squally	18
Snow	4
Hail	5
Thunder and lightning	3
Frost, hail, ice	8

The winds were principally from the W. and SW. In May, 1811, they planted a garden with a variety of seeds, and sowed clover, timothy, and other grass seeds. A turnip taken from the garden December 20, weighed 15 1-2 pounds, and was 33 inches in circumference. Radishes succeeded well. The officers and seamen kept the 4th of July in a proper manner. They had salmon through the summer, chiefly furnished by the Indians, who were in general, friendly. Some of the salmon weighed 45 lbs. each. Astoria is in latitude 46° 15'. Its mild temperature depends on the general winds passing over a large extent of ocean. In the middle latitudes in both hemispheres, the prevalent winds are from the western semi circle, and the western shores of the two continents are warmer than the eastern. Liverpool, in latitude 53°, is warmer than Boston in latitude 42°.

From the same of Thursday.

The correspondence between Lord Cochrane and Captain Biddle has been the subject of some remarks in the newspapers, which might have been well spared, because not less unjust than inconsiderate. In the first place the shape in which we find the documents is at least questionable. They are translated from a Chilian paper; and they must have been translated from the originals before they appeared there, as my Lord Cochrane has probably not been long enough in his new vocation to write the language of the country under whose banner he has enlisted; and if he had, we are sure Capt. B. did not answer him in any tongue but that his mother taught him. It is not very likely, after this translation from a translation, this double filtration, that the letters now published retain much resemblance to the originals. Since the gallant Admiral—for bravery has always been allowed him—has, to suit some purpose, caused this correspondence to be published in Chili, and mutilated as it is by the mode of its transmission, it has found its way into our papers, it would be well that the correspondence, in its genuine shape, should be laid before the American people. Not that we suppose, from what has appeared, that any blame is imputable to Capt. B. upon the statement now presented to us. We doubt not, he knows his duty; and, knowing it, he would not have exhibited the characteristic of our naval officers if he had failed in its performance. Our officers are not sent abroad to be schooled by the Admirals or Lords of any nation on earth.

From the Trenton True American.

TREATY WITH SPAIN.

We perceive that it is generally considered as unquestionable that the government of Spain will promptly ratify the treaty concluded by its minister here; yet, we acknowledge this point appears to us very doubtful. That government has not evinced much disposition to do us justice, nor great anxiety to secure our good will. The Convention formed at Madrid in 1802, was not ratified by that court until 1818. As substantial reasons may be assigned for refusing or neglecting to ratify the treaty, as the convention; and if her statesmen are at any loss for arguments to justify such refusal or neglect, they may possibly derive assistance from the speeches, reports, and publications of some of ours.—That government may also disavow the authority of Don Onis to form the treaty, as the British government once did the authority of Erskine to make the arrangement by which the embargo was raised, and the mouths of starving millions filled in England. The Don himself has gone home, and whether to advise the ratification or rejection of the treaty, is a subject of conjecture. The British government, too, if we may judge from the tenor and temper of their papers, or indulge an opinion as to the extent of their apprehensions for the safety of their colonies and commerce, should Florida pass into our hands, or the height of their jealousy of the increasing wealth, strength and consequence of the U. States—the British government, we say, may not yield their assent to the cession of the Floridas to us, unless Cuba is surrendered to them. This Spain justly deems the brightest jewel in her crown, and will part with only in the last extremity.—Yet Spain would greatly dread a rupture with Britain, whose interest already prompts her to the aid of the patriots, and whose arms could, in one campaign, effect their independence, and assure their gratitude. On the whole, we shall not be surprized should the ratification of the treaty be suspended until the result of the pending enterprize is known; and, should that prove even partially successful, we shall as little wonder at its total rejection.

From Bell's London Messenger of March 28.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The last week has produced two foreign articles of intelligence, of considerable importance, indeed one of them much more pregnant with consequences than it may now appear. These events are, the final cession of Florida, by the court of Madrid, to the government of the United States, and the project of the law for governing the French press.

As respects the cession of the Floridas, we have long been persuaded that the Spanish government would at length consent to this cession, and would make the best bargain, for a profitable exchange, for what had long become only burthensome. The Floridas, however valuable in themselves, were not of a nature to become of any value to a government like that of Ferdinand whose spirit is to reap what others sow, and to procure its revenue by an enormous taxation upon commerce and mines. Florida, though a vast and unbroken mine of agricultural produce, has no mines of silver and gold; it wants capital to commence its agricultural operations, and industry to continue them; it wants good laws, enlightened magistrates, and a reformed religion. But Ferdinand and his government could supply nothing of these necessities. Florida, therefore in their hands was the vineyard of the sluggard. Its hedges were broken down, or rather not planted; its fields were untilled, and its noble waters and rivers were choaked with mud.—Spain under these circumstances, has ceded little in ceding the Floridas.

We have often had occasion to say that the Americans are a very acute people, and see their interest at as long a distance as the most of profound politicians of Europe. It was with a view to the present cession that they sent a mission along the South American coast, during the last summer. The avowed object of that mission was to enquire into the actual relations of the emancipated cities and provinces of South America. The real purpose was to hold out a very intelligible menace to the government of Madrid, and thereby to convey a hint, which, in the recent negociations with respect to Florida, has not been lost upon the Spanish ministers.—This policy is equivalent to that of a private dealer who, desirous of getting a good price for his commodity, points out a second bidder whilst he is dealing with the first—"Do as you please. I think myself bound in honour to give you the refusal; but you see another chapman is at the door.

Nor will the republican ambition of the American people remain satisfied, even with this acquisition, though the immediate result of it be, that in any future war with England, it exposes our West India Islands to such rapid and successive invasions, as must exhaust any fleet we can send to save or recover them. With the single exception of Jamaica which is of sufficient resources to provide for her defence, all the Caribbean Islands are at the mercy of the United States, and upon this simple principle they will not be worth the possession of *successive* reconquests by a government so remote as that of Great Britain. This is our consideration; we do not think it of much importance. Another consideration is the progressive spirit becoming more manifest in the American people and government. The cession of Florida has already called forth some avowed longings which look to Mexico itself. Their writers, and even the Senate, begin to speculate on the comparative value of Mexico, America, and the Spanish government, and under these feelings would push the frontier boundary of the United States towards Mexico, as is thus stated in the Gazette of the government, and may be therefore deemed almost official, that there was a strong indisposition in the American Senate to relinquish any territory between the Sabine and the Rio del Norte, the line of demarcation originally contended for, a league of which is justly deemed more value to the United States (and which would include a considerable portion of seaboard on the Gulf of Mexico) than the whole territory west of the Rocky Mountains, which, for centuries to come, will be of very little importance to the United States.

The other principal article of foreign intelligence, is, the French proposal for a new law to regulate the press. We think ourselves these intended regulations go a little too far, and rather lead to a servitude of the public press, than to the due regulation of its liberty. But perhaps the French press, under the present state of things, require this great degree of control. Parties and passions run very stong; and we understand that some of their political papers are written with a most astonishing contempt of the authority of the law and government. We cannot say that we feel much sympathy for the French writers: for in no country in Europe is the public press more scandalous, indecent and irritating.

Savannah, May

ALARMING.

Letters from Augusta, by the mail, mention that there was a templated plan laid by the blacks of that city and its vicinity to attack the city—they were to assemble at Beach Island, and proceed thence to Augusta, set fire to the place, and destroy the inhabitants. Mr. Alexander Russel, not answering when hailed, was shot by one of the guards posted on the occasion, and expired in two hours after receiving the wound. We shall give the particulars by this evening's mail.

May

A letter from Augusta by this evening's mail confirms what was published yesterday from that quarter. Fifteen of the negroes have been arrested—and the leaders have been tried and condemned to die on Monday (yesterday) last.

The papers of that city take no notice of the affair, excepting the accident which took place from the firing of the patrole guards shooting Robert Russell instead of "Alexander," as we published yesterday.

MINERAL WATERS

Mineral Waters

OF VARIOUS KINDS

PREPARED AND SOLD AT

G. Shaw's Store.

May 20.

W. Murdoch

Druggist & Confectionary

Tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of this opportunity of notifying them that he has just received an assortment of

Drugs & Confectionary,

which he offers for sale at the lowest retail prices. He also keeps a general assortment of

MINERAL WATERS

May 20. 2

ARYLAND GAZETTE.

napolis, Thursday, May 27.

Steam Boat Maryland.

e are requested to state, that Steam Boat Maryland, will leave more for this city on Saturor Sunday next. In point of nce, convenience and strength, packet is considered equal, if superior, to any in the United es. Her accommodations, in respect, are complete, and will furnish a pleasant and conent mode of travelling, to perhaving business in this city Easton. Perhaps no place state, at this season of the offers so many attractions napolis, to persons in pursuit ealth or pleasure.

rom the annual report of the erican Bible Society, it appears the Society have printed the past Forty-seven Thousand Three dred and Twenty Copies of the , and Twenty-four Thousand e New Testament. The whole ber of Bibles and Testaments ted by the Society, since its eshment in the year 1816, is ed to be One Hundred and Five usand and Two Hundred and nty.

mos Binney, Esquire, United tes Navy Agent, has presented Aaron Dexter, President of the sachusetts Agricultural Society, mall quantity of "seed wheat n Poland." This wheat is said improve" by culture in this ntry.

t Annual Report of the Female nday Schools of Annapolis, April 819.

hese Schools were opened in A 1818, under the charge of a Dtress, four Superintendants, and mber of young Ladies attending otation as Teachers, several of om have become so interested in business as to continue their atdance for many months.

he numb r of Scholars entered been sixty four; several of whom e removed during the year, others e declined after a short attend-e. Thro' the winter season the ular attendants have unavoidably nished, but with the return of d weather the number is increas- and expected still further to inse, and is at present between nty and thirty. The school is ed into five classes, three of om are reading in the Testament Bible, and the others are prosing thro' the school lessons. y are taught Catechisms, Scrip lessons, and Hymns; and the ding classes are exercised in com ting parts of them to memory ry week.

Female Coloured School.

his is a distinct school, in a seate room of the same building, er the charge of the same direcs and superintendents, consistof upwards of twenty children adults. Some of them can read, others are makin good progress pelling, reading and getting by rt. The schol is under the icular attention of three young es, who have generously offered r services as constant teachers, sted by two of the coloured lts of good character and attainnts.

Great pains are taken in both ools to impress on the minds of scholars a sense of the impor-ce of the religious instruction y receive; and it is humby hoped blessing of Heaven will prosper undertaking which has in view overlasting benefit of all engagin it.

As the community become more sible of the important benefits t may be expected to result from titutions of this nature, it is hopthey will bestow on them a more ended and liberal patronage.

Those who became subscribers year are respectfully informed, t the period is now arrived for payment of their annual subiption, and those who have not subscribed are solicited to do

om the New York Daily Advertiser.

DUELLING.

We learn by the arrival of the g Fame, from Gibraltar, that the gue had nearly subsided at Al re, and was abating at Morocco. Two duels had been fought on the neutral ground at Gibraltar. Capt. Johnson, of the British 44th Regiment, had insulted Captain Taylor, of the schooner Penguin, of New York. Capt. T. challenged Johnson, who declined in consequence of his rank. The Purser of the frigate United States had also been insulted by Capt. Johnson, but the sailing of the frigate prevented a meeting. These circumstances being made known on board the United States ship Erie, Mr. Bourne the Purser, challenged Johnson, and Dr. Montgomery, of the Erie, sent a challenge to the regiment. This was accepted by Capt. Trip, who fought Montgomery on the 1st of April. Trip was shot through the body, & was considered dangerous. Purser Bourne & Johnson also met—Bourne was shot in the thigh, and Johnson had two balls passed through his hat. On the Governor's arrival from St. Roche, he issued an order that no officer should leave the garrison.

NORFOLK, May 19.

Arrival of the United States.

The frigate United States, Capt. Crane, came in from sea on Monday last, and anchored in Lynhaven Bay, being prevented by head winds from getting into the Roads. Her letter bag was sent up yesterday by a pilot boat.

The United States left Messina March 10, and Gibraltar March 30, and we learn from one of the officers who have come up from her, that she had a very boisterous and disagreeable passage, with a succession of heavy westerly gales. She brings no later news than the brig Union, which arrived at Marblehead on the 29th ult. The following items, however, have been politely communicated by an officer on board, to Mr. Lyford, keeper of the Reading Room. "Left the Franklin and Guerriere at Messina, and the Erie and Spark at Gibraltar. Mr. Shaler, US. Consul General for Barbary, was on board the Erie. The squadron were to unite in Sicily, and then visit the Barbary Regencies.

"A circular, communicated to captain Crane, by gen. Dou, lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, states that the plague continued its ravages in Morocco, Algiers and Tunis, but the mortality was decreasing.

"Mr. Edwin W. Turner, late purser of the United States, died at Messina, after a tedious illness, on the 6th March.

Gibraltar, March 30.

"Letters from Madrid say that all is confusion there, and that the Marquis and his cabinet were not expected to hold their seats much longer.

"The frigate expected from Vera Cruz, with specie, is said to have arrived at Cadiz in consequence. the greatest activity is displayed in preparing the 2d division of the Lima expedition, the grand armada or Buenos Ayres. It is distinctly understood that the whole of this specie is private property—mind that.

"The second band of conspirators arrested at Valencia, have been hung."

The Franklin Bank of Alexandria.

The Alexandria Herald states that this bank has "suspended specie payments. The doors are not closed, but creditors are unable to get their demands satisfied." This, however, we are informed, will continue but for a few days; of the solvency of the bank and its ability to redeem its paper we have no doubt."

Charleston, May 11.

The Constitutional Court yesterday delivered their opinion in the case of Martin Toohey, on a motion for a new trial, and refused the same. They made a similar decision in the case of Hardy Miles, who had been convicted of negro stealing.—Sentence of Death was passed upon the prisoners, to be executed on the 28th inst.

May 12.

It is reported that the Patriot brig La Fortuna, arrived in Savannah river, had captured the Spanish hermaphrodite brig Buena Fortuna, when three days out from this port, bound to the coast of Africa, and ordered her for Margaritta.

Hyde Park house, on Long Island, occupied by Mr. *William Cobbett*, was on Thursday last burnt to the ground. It is said, "all his papers and the most of his garden seeds, were saved."

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the brig New Jersey, Capt. Reeves, 15 days from Havana, we learn that the report of the cession of Cuba to the British is not correct. The passengers who came in the brig say, that Sir Home Popham only touched at Havana on his way from Jamaica, and that he sailed with his squadron for England, on the 1st of May.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Commodore Perry passed through New-York for Washington, having received orders to proceed to sea from Annapolis immediately in the John Adams—destination a secret. *N. Y. Gaz.*

From a London paper of April 7.

Tuesday the Trincomalee, 46, Captain P. H. Bridges, (late Challenger,) arrived at Portsmouth from the East Indies, via St. Helena; & sailed from thence the 30th January, and Ascension 8th February; touched at Fayal the 19th March, and left it on the following day By her came passenger, Mr. Stokoe, Surgeon of the Conqueror, and latterly the medicinal attendant on the person of Bonaparte. The cause of the sudden return of this officer to England, is stated in the following letter.—Star.

"St. Helena, Jan. 29, 1819.

"There has been no occurrence here of any interest to our friends at home, for some time; all has been as vapid and monotonous as the harbour duty on a home station, only with far greater privations. But, at length a buz has been created—Mr. Stokoe, the Surgeon of the flag ship whom Bonaparte accepted as his medical attendant, after the return home of Mr O'Meara, has incurred the displeasure of the governor, and returns to England in the Trincomalee. The facts are, I understand—When Mr Stokoe consented to succeed Mr. O'Meara, & before he had made any visit to Bonaparte, he made it the sine qua non of his accepting the situation, with Sir. Hudson Lowe, that he should not be required to detail any familiar conversation into which he might be drawn, of any circumstances which he might overhear at Longwood; but pledging himself as a British officer, that if any thing should come to his knowledge in which his allegiance to his king and country should be compromised by his secrecy, he would then give information to the governor. This has passed on until a few days since when Bonaparte was suddenly seized with serious illness, in the middle of the night. Mr. Stokoe, as soon as the necessary forms were gone through, visited him and found that he had a slight apoplectic fit. After a few hours he appeared free from the attack, but it had left a considerable degree of indisposition. Mr. Stokoe made official reports of the circumstances to Sir Hudson Lowe and the Admiral (Plampin,) and gave copies of them to Bonaparte. Whether it was this latter circumstance or whether Mr. Stokoe had represented Bonaparte as being in a worse state of health than suited the predisposed notions of Sir Hudson, is not known; but he was instantly forbid to go to Longwood—was threatened to be tried by a court martial—or, as an act of mitigation he was told he might invalid home. Of course he preferred the latter, as the least incommodious to him, and he sails to-morrow in the Trincomalee. The reports were drawn up, of course, with conscientious accuracy; and were such as the case demanded. I understand Bonaparte is really in a serious state of health. His dwelling is sealed against all visitors."

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. GIST, JAMES HUNTER, Esq. to Miss MARY MILLER.

——, In Baltimore, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Burch, Mr. *Benjamin Sewell*, of this city, to Miss *Mary*, daughter of John Smith, Esq. of the former place.

Departed this life, on Friday night the 21st instant, in this city, RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Esq.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Minsky, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated according to law, and all those who are in any manner indebted to the estate to make payment to ANN M. MINSKY, Adm'x.

May 27. 3w.

George Shaw

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store in Church-street

Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Books, Stationary, &c.

Dry Goods,

Cloths and Cassimeres,	Worsted Hosery,
Fashionable Vest Patterns,	Dimities,
Irish Linens,	Russia Sheeting,
Muslins,	Coarse Linens,
Calicoes,	Diapers,
Ginghams,	Beaver, Kid & Silk Gloves,
Bandanna, Madras,	Ribbons assorted,
Cambric & Cotton	Umbrellas,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,	Spotted Cravats,
Silk, Cotton and	Bed Tickings,
	Sail Duck,

And many other articles in the Dry Good line not enumerated.

Groceries,

Best French Brandy,	Vinegar,
Best Holland Gin,	Chocolate,
Jamaica Spirit,	Rice,
Old Whiskey,	Barley,
Common do.	Mustard,
N. E. Rum,	Mace,
Port Wine,	Cloves,
Sicily Madeira Wine,	Allspice,
Sherry Wine,	Nutmegs,
Brown, Loaf and	Ground and Race Ginger,
Lump Sugars,	Best Chewing Tobacco,
Old Hyson Tea,	Segars,
Young Hyson, do	Allum,
Souchong do.	Copperas,
Mold and Dipped Candles,	Salt Petre,
Sweet Oil,	Fig Blue,
	Basket Salt, &c.

Powder, Shot & Flints.

Ironmongery & Cutlery,

Door Locks,	Iron Plough Traces,
Stock do.	Scythes,
Closet do.	Reap Hooks,
Cupboard do.	Spades,
Chest do.	Hoes,
Pad do	Rakes,
Drawer do.	Ditching Shovels,
Trunk do	Sheep Shears,
Butt Hinges,	Dutch Ovens,
H & HL Hinges,	Spiders
Hook and Eye Hinges.	Iron Pots,
Bolts—Screws,	Patent Coffee Mills
Thumb Latches,	Pepper Mills
Hand Saw Files,	Frying Pans,
Whip Saw do.	Sauce Pans,
Cross Cut do	Grid Irons,
Hand Saws,	Tea Kettles,
Pannel do.	Nails of various kinds,
Drawing Knives,	Brads,
Augers,	Tacks,
Socket and Firmer Chizels,	Knives & Forks,
Carpenters Compasses,	Fine and common Penknives,
Two Feet Rules,	Do & do Razors,
Iron Squares,	Do & do Scissors,

Miscellaneous,

Single and Double Iron Jack Planes.	Tooth Brushes,
Do. and do Fore Planes,	Head do
Do & do Smoothing Planes,	House do.
Grooving Planes,	Clothes do.
Sash Planes,	White Wash do
Bead do.	Painter's do
Table do	Horse do
Tooth do	Shoe do
Quirk OG. do	Furniture do
Quirk Oval do	Ladies Tortoise Shell Combs,
Astragal do	Pocket do
Cut & Thrust do	Fine Teeth do
Plough do	Fish Hooks and Lines,
Cove & Bead do	Henry's Calcined Magnesia,
Rabbit do	Window Glass of all sizes, &c.
Brace & Bitts,	

White Lead, Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Whiting, Yellow Ochre and Paints, of all kinds.

Stationary,

Including Paper of all kinds, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Blank Books, Ink Powder, Slate Pencils, &c.

Classical and School Books of the most approved kinds.

Book Binding

Executed in all its varieties.

Annapolis, May 27, tf.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias under warrants, to me directed, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday the 17th day of June, at the office of Robert Welch, of Bea. in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, One Negro Girl, by the name of Sarah, being seized and taken as the property of John Young, to satisfy debts due George & John Barber, James Monroe, surviving partner of John Munroe, and Joseph Sands.

Christopher Hohne, Constable.

May 27. 3w*

180 Dollars Reward.

Deserted during the present month, from this Post, the following named private soldiers, in the Corps of Artillery. On the 12th JOHN HUVER and GEORGE S. PARKER. Huver was born in Bucks county, State of Pennsylvania, aged 32 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, hazle eyes, black hair, and by occupation a Cordwainer. Parker was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, hazle eyes, dark hair, and by occupation a Shoemaker.

On the 20th, JAMES MILLIGAN, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aged 27 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and by occupation a Tailor.

On the 23d GEORGE WHITE, JOSEPH WEST, and JOHN ROBINSON. White was born in Pennsylvania, aged 26 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, grey eyes, light hair, and by occupation a Blacksmith. West was born in the State of New Jersey, aged 28 years 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and by occupation a Hatter. Robinson was born in Ireland, aged 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by occupation a labourer

Whoever will apprehend said deserters, and deliver them at this post, or at any military post, or to any officer in the United States Army, shall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for either of them, and all reasonable expenses.

D. S. ANDREWS,
Lieut Commanding.

Fort Severn, Annapolis, May 25th, 1819 3w.

NOTICE.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, will meet in Baltimore on the Wednesday, in Trinity week, the 9th day of June.

H L. DAVIS, Sec'y.

May 27. 1w.

EVANS & IGLEHART

Having just received their supply of

SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Offer them Cheap for CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual credit

They have also on hand, and constantly keep

A large and well selected assortment of

Groceries and Liquors.

ALSO

Baltimore Manufactured

HATS.

May 20. 3w.

Just Published,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed Dec. Session 1818.

Price—$1 00.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings *Of last Session.*

Price—$1 50.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl, 17 years old, a slave for life, but not to be sold out of the state of Maryland For terms apply to Mr. *Joseph Sands*, in Annapolis

May 6. 3w.

Hint to the Western Shore Planters.

Persons disposed to buy Slaves have now a better opportunity of supplying themselves at Easton, and in the neighbourhood, than will probably occur again, there being no southern purchasers there at this time, and a great many negroes for sale.

May 20. 3w.

POET'S CORNER.

Excepting, perhaps, the younger Coleman, and the two Smiths who are said to be the authors of "Horace in London" and the 'Rejected Addresses,' we do not know a more merry way than "Croaker." We are indebted to the Evening Post for our introduction to him; and personally, as well as editorially, (if there is such a word) feel grateful for the favour.

We shall enrich our poetical department with his humourous effusions, so long as he shall continue to write Some of the scraps, already published, have such a local application, that here in the country we lose not a little of his pointed wit & allusive humour. Nevertheless, enough remains to disturb even the "vinegar aspect" of him whose 'visage does cream and mantle like the standing pool.' N. Whig.

From the N. York Evening Post.

TO ENNUI.

Avaunt! arch enemy of fun,
Grim nightmare of the mind,
Which way, great Momus, shall I run,
A refuge safe to find?
My puppy's dead——Miss Rumor's breath
Is stopt for lack of news,
And F*** is almost hyp'd to death,
And L*** has got the blues.

I've read friend Noah's book quite thro',
Appendix, notes and all;
I've swallow'd Lady Morgan's too,
I've blundered thro' De Stael:
The Edinburgh Review—I have seen't
The last that has been shipt;
I've read—in short—all books in print,
And some in manuscript.

I am sick of General Jackson's toast,
Canals are naught to me;
Nor do I care who rules the roast,
Clinton—or John Targee:
No stock in any Bank I own,
I fear no Lottery shark;
And if the Battery were gone
I'd ramble in the Park.

Let gilded Guardsmen shake their toes
Let Altorf please the pit,
Let Mister Hawkins "blow his nose"
And Spooner publish it;
Insolvent laws let Marshall break,
Let dying Baldwin cavil;
And let tenth ward electors shake
Committees to the devil.

In vain—for like a cruel cat
That sucks a child to death,
Or like a Madagascar bat
Who poisons with his breath,
The fiend—the fiend is on me still,
Come, doctor!—here's your pay—
What lotion, potion, plaister, pill,
Will drive the beast away?
CROAKER.

From the same.

To —— ——, Esquire.

Come, shut up your Blackstone, and sparkle again
The leader and light of our classical revels;
While statutes and cases bewilder your brain,
No wonder you're vex'd, and beset with blue devils:
But a change in your diet will banish the blues;
Then come, my old Chum, to our banquet sublime;
Our wine shall be caught from the lips of the Muse,
And each plate and tureen shall be delug'd in rhyme.

Scott, from old Albin, shall furnish the dishes
With wild fowl and ven'son that none can surpass;
And Mitchill who sung the amours of the fishes,
Shall fetch his most exquisite tomcod and bass.
Leigh Hunt shall select, at his Hamstead Parnassus,
Fine greens, from the hot bed, the table to cheer;
And Wordsworth shall carry whole bowls of molasses,
Diluted with water from sweet Windermere.

To rouse the dull fancy, and give one an appetite,
Black wormwood bitters Lord Byron shall bear;
And Montgomery bring, (to consumptives a happy sight,)
Tepid soup meagre, and lean capilaire.
Coleman shall sparkle in old bottled cider,
Roast-beef & potatoes friend Crabbe shall supply,
Rogers shall hash us on Olla Podrida,
And the best of "fat cabbage" from Paulding we'll buy.

My Tenant—free fanciful, laughing & lofty,
Shall pour out tokay & Scotch whiskey like rain;
Southey shall sober our spirits with coffee,
And Horace in London flash up in Champaigne;
Tom Campbell shall cheer us with racy Madeira,
Refin'd by long keeping—rich, sparkling and pure,
And Moore, pour chassee caffe, to each one shall bear a
Lip-witching bumper of parfait amour.
Then come to our banquet—Oh! how can you pause
A moment between merry rhyme & dull reason?
Prefering the wit-blighting "Spirit of Laws,"
To the spirit of verse, is poetical treason
Judge Phœbus will certainly issue his writ,
No quirk or evasion your cause can make good, mab;
Only think what you'll suffer, when sentenc'd to sit
And be kept broad awake 'till you've read the Backwoodsman.
CROAKER & CO.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An act to establish a new Election District in Baltimore county.

Passed Feb. 8, 1819.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a new election district, to be called The Eighth District, shall be established in Baltimore county, which district shall be bounded as follows: beginning at the head of tide water, at the mouth of the Little Falls of Gunpowder and running up the said falls to the old Harford road near Amoss's mill, and from thence down the said road, passing Cromwell's bridge, to Thomas Mills's dwelling house on said road; and from thence to the head of the White Marsh Run, and down the said run to tide water on Bird's river, and thence round with the shore of said river and Gunpowder River to the place of beginning.

2 And be it enacted, That all elections for said district shall be holden at the public house therein now kept by Abraham King, under the like authority and regulations as elections are or may be holden in other districts of the county, and all voters residing within the limits of said district, and none other, shall vote at the elections to be therein holden, and not elsewhere, under the like privileges and duties of voters in their other districts respectively.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, from and after the first Monday in October eighteen hundred and twenty one, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding

May 6. 3m.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland,

Will meet according to the rules of the Society, on the *second Wednesday in June next*, at 10 o'clock, at Mr Wm. Brewer's Hotel in the city of Annapolis The members are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be submitted to the Society. It is requested that all persons having any articles for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Cows and Calves, implements of Husbandry, household manufactures, samples of good Tobacco, roots & seeds, will exhibit them on the day of meeting; also any Report, Essays, Experiment, Model or Invention, which may be thought to possess merit.

Judges will be appointed to determine as to the merits of the several articles and matters that may be exhibited, and to award premiums, where they think the articles or matters offered are deserving

The Standing Committee are requested to meet at Mr W Brewer's Hotel, on Monday the 7th day of June next.

Richd Harwood of Thos Sec'ry
April 29, 1819

American Pharmacopœia.

Whereas a majority of the incorporated Medical Societies and Medical Schools in the middle states, have agreed to send delegates to the District Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of June, AD 1819; therefore,

"Resolved, That the District Convention in the middle states, for the formation of a Pharmacopœia, be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of June AD. 1819." Extract from the proceedings of the Committee of correspondence.

Attest,
L. SPALDING. M. D. Sec'y.

New York, 2d April, 1819.

*** Editors of newspapers in the middle states, are respectfully requested to give this one insertion.

NOTICE.

I am authorised to sell the house & lot in the city of Annapolis, now occupied by Mrs Green. The lot is a large one and has a front on three streets. An indisputable title will be given.

T. H. Carroll.
May 6, 1819. tf.

AMERICAN FARMER

Is a weekly Paper,

CONDUCTED BY

J. S. SKINNER,

Post-Master of Baltimore.

It is printed on a sheet of the size of a common newspaper, folded so as to make eight pages, and to admit of being bound up, and preserved in volumes.

The principal subjects treated of in the AMERICAN FARMER, are *Agriculture, Internal Improvements* and *Domestic Economy*, and new inventions and discoveries connected therewith. It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of country produce, in the Baltimore market, and takes no concern in party politics.

Diagrams and Cuts are given in the paper, whenever they are found to be necessary in order to shew the construction of new or improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.

The price of the American Farmer is $4 per year, payable half yearly in advance, to be remitted to the Editor by mail, and at his risk.

Baltimore, April 16, 1819.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office.*

Elkridge Academy.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his second session will commence on the 1st Monday of May, and end the last day of September. In this Seminary the Latin and Greek languages are taught with particular attention to parsing & quantity. Mythology and the Antiquities of Greece and Rome are necessarily embraced to understand, and enter into the spirit of the Ancient writers—and Ancient and Modern Geography with Arithmetic, and the elements of Geometry are introduced to qualify those who are designed for College, to enter advantageously. This institution has been recently established: but from the liberal course of education adopted, the healthiness of the situation and its convenience to Baltimore, with the solicitude that is felt to render it worthy of public confidence, it is hoped, it will obtain a portion of public patronage. Of himself and his qualifications to discharge the office to which he aspires, the subscriber speaks with reluctance; but as the public requires something to rest their confidence upon, a certificate is subjoined from P. R. Gilmer, Esq. Va. a gentleman of high standing and respectability—"It gives me great pleasure to express my approbation of your conduct in that (respecting the superintendance of New London Academy) and every other relation in which you stood in Va. the progress of my son under you was much greater than with any other instructor, and I very much regret that he is not with you now. If it will give you any satisfaction, or serve you in any way, I can add, that I heard Mr. Jefferson speak in terms of high approbation of your qualifications & conduct as a tutor" (Mr Jefferson placed his grandson Eppes under my care.) Certificates of similar import have been furnished by Colonel Callaway, Prest of the Trustees NL. Academy; Wm Radford, Esq Prest of Farmers Bank Va and Allen Taylor, Esq. And I am happy also to add a similar testimonial from Col. Charles S Ridgely, Oakland, Elkridge; to whom I am permitted to refer the public further.

Terms one hundred dollars per session, paid in advance; pupils find their bed and bedding.

A. H. DASHIELL
Elkridge Academy, April 26.

CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from employing or dealing with my negroes in any manner, as I am determined to enforce the law without respect to persons.

JNO. H. BROWN.
March 25. tf.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaister and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land

GEORGE HOGARTH.
July 9.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

Treasury Office,

Annapolis, April 28, 1819.

Whereas by a Resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1818, relative to the collection of public debts, it was

"Resolved, That the Treasurers of the Eastern and Western Shores, be and they are hereby directed, to proceed in the collection of the debts due to the State from individuals, banks & counties, of their respective shores, as provided by law, and to cause suits to be brought for the same, whenever it may be necessary and thought available to do so, and to report annually to the legislature the progress of such suits, and the situation of all such suits."

Therefore, in pursuance of the above recited resolution, the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore, requests all debtors to the State to discharge their respective balances, which are payable into the Treasury of the Western Shore, on or before the first of July next, immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the clerks, sheriffs and collectors, on the Western Shore, will be exacted. This notice, it is expected will be attended to, as it will save the debtors a considerable expense, and relieve the officer from the disagreeable task of enforcing the collection.

B: Harwood, Tr. W. S. Md.

N. B The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; Herald and Examiner, Frederick town; Gazette and Star, Easton; Torch Light & Herald Hager's-town are requested to publish the above once a week for 4 successive weeks, and charge the State of Maryland

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H Harwood resided, about three miles above M'Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1 2 acres. The roads from M'Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1 4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY H HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos
Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE,

The Houses, now occupied by Mrs Robinson as a Boarding house, near the Farmers Bank They will be sold together, or separate, to suit purchasers. Apply to

WILLIAM BREWER.
Annapolis, Feb.

By the Corporation of Annapolis,

May 12, 1819.

ORDERED That the following notice be published in the newspapers of this City for three successive times previous to the 31st day of May inst.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Corporation of the City of Annapolis will meet at the Assembly Room, on Monday the 31st day of May inst at 9 o'clock, A.M. and will remain in session for the term of six days, to hear appeals from the valuation of the assessors All persons conceiving themselves aggrieved by such valuation, can have reference to the return of the assessors, by application to the Clerk of the Corporation. Such applications must be lodged with the Clerk previous to the meeting of the Corporation.

HARRIS & M'HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,
Just Published and for Sale at
GEORGE SHAW'S STORE.
Annapolis. Dec. 10. tf.

FOR SALE,

(At this Office and G. Shaw's Store,)
The Law altering and amending
The Charter of this City,
IN PAMPHLET FORM.
Price—12½ Cents.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill,
Common Bonds,
Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

JOHN THOMPSON

MERCHANT TAILOR

Returns his thanks for past favours and informs his friends and the public that he has laid in an assortment of

SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will be happy to make for them in the most fashionable manner and on the best terms.
May 20.

CHEAPER GOODS THAN EVER!!

The subscriber has just returned from PHILADELPHIA with his SECOND SUPPLY OF

SPRING

And Summer

GOODS,

Which he will Sell at reduced Prices For Cash only.

RICHARD RIDGELY
May 13.

300 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living on South River, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, on Tuesday night the 4th inst. three young Negro Men

MOSES,

Alias Moses Johnson, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, very black and well set, round face, pleasant countenance when spoken to, no particular marks recollected; left home when he eloped, was a round shouldered coloured overjacket, trowsers of the same, brown cloth, shirt of common cotton and felt hat.

DAVY BOSTON,

Very nearly of the same description as Moses, (aged about 20 years,) same complexion, which is rather of a yellow cast, has a mark on the left side of his mouth, or rather on the chin, which is about one inch long, and resembled the thickness of a large knitting needle; this mark cannot fail of being perceived if examined, by which he cannot be mistaken—his clothes are deemed unnecessary to describe, as he has no doubt changed them.

DICK BOSTON,

Aged about 18 years, brother to Davy, rather slender, and of a dark complexion, approaching to black; is about five feet 8 inches high, has a fine set of teeth, thick lips, and rather a sullen countenance; his clothing consisting of a short blue coat and pantaloons, a homeburg shirt, and a wool hat. Each of them were in possession of a pair of strong shoes well nailed.

I will give for the apprehension of the above described negroes, if secured in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get them again, 150 dollars, or 50 dollars for either of them, and if taken out of the state, and secured in any gaol so that I get them again, I will give 300 dollars, and in proportion for either of them.

SOLOMON SPARROW.
May 13.

Wm. Ross & George Steers,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Carpentering and Cabinet Making Business at the Shop nearly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughes's store. They solicit a share of public patronage, and assure those who favour them with their patronage, that no exertions shall be spared to give satisfaction.
May 13.

N. J. Watkins,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Tenders his thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of the opportunity of notifying them that he has just received and opened an assortment of

GOODS

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, viz.
Superfine French and English Cloths,
Black, brown, mixed, and other colours,
Black, blue, mixed, light and buff Cassimeres,
Nankeens, Bombazettes, and other Goods for Summer wear.
Which will be made up to suit customers in the most fashionable style, on the shortest notice and best terms.
April 22.